

4-1981

Inmate Housing for a Medium Security, Work Oriented Correctional Facility

Brett A. Sunderland
Clemson University

Follow this and additional works at: https://tigerprints.clemson.edu/arch_tp

Recommended Citation

Sunderland, Brett A., "Inmate Housing for a Medium Security, Work Oriented Correctional Facility" (1981). *Master of Architecture Terminal Projects*. 144.
https://tigerprints.clemson.edu/arch_tp/144

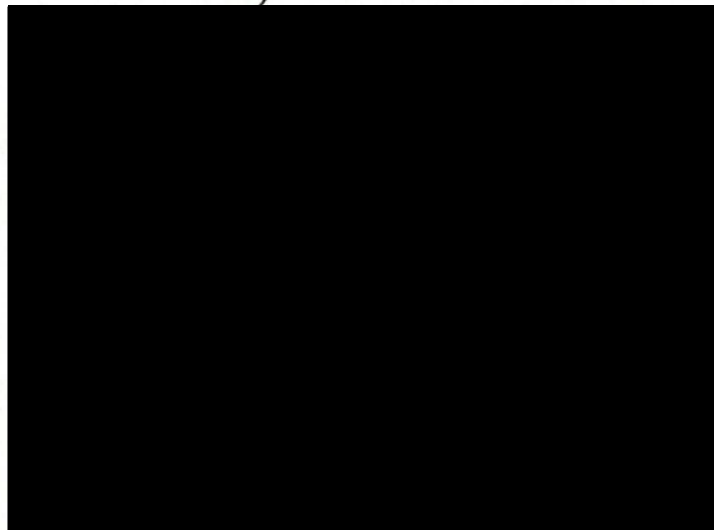
This Terminal Project is brought to you for free and open access by the Non-thesis final projects at TigerPrints. It has been accepted for inclusion in Master of Architecture Terminal Projects by an authorized administrator of TigerPrints. For more information, please contact kokeefe@clemson.edu.

INMATE HOUSING FOR A MEDIUM
SECURITY, WORK ORIENTED
CORRECTIONAL FACILITY

INMATE HOUSING FOR A MEDIUM SECURITY, WORK ORIENTED CORRECTIONAL FACILITY

A terminal project submitted to the faculty of the College of Architecture, Clemson University, in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of

MASTER OF ARCHITECTURE



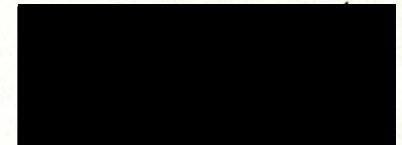
_____, Dean, College of Architecture

_____, Head, Dept. of Architectural Studies

_____, Major Advisor & Committee Chairman

_____, Committee Member

_____, Committee Member



Brett A. Sunderland
April 1981

CLEMSON UNIVERSITY LIBRARY
604976

ABSTRACT

The following academic study is concerned with the area of the criminal justice system which deals with the custody and/or treatment of the incarcerated, that of corrections. More specifically, as a design exercise, the author has chosen to focus on the housing component because of its potential to become the center for the custodial and treatment programs affecting the offender's rehabilitation.

The scope of this project encompasses the research, analysis, and schematic design of a medium security, work-oriented correctional facility from which are derived specific criteria to be used in the design of the housing component. Although it is the author's contention that a thorough investigation questioning specific areas such as problem need, site selection, and political implications should be carried out by the designer, this study, because of a previous analysis made by the present Georgia Department of Offender Rehabilitation, has rendered these influences of secondary importance.

The purpose of this project is to investigate how architecture can influence the custodial and treatment objectives of a specific correctional program, and, therefore, affect the return of the offender back into society as a responsible citizen.

To my parents for their love, support, and constant faith.

The completion of this project would not have been possible without the commitment of many individuals:

To George C. Means, Jr., F.A.I.A., Professor, College of Architecture, Clemson University, for his continuous guidance and whose influence is apparent in my work.

To Joseph L. Young, Professor, College of Architecture, Clemson University, for his support and encouragement throughout my undergraduate and graduate career.

To Dr. Merv White, Associate Professor, Department of Sociology, College of Liberal Arts, Clemson University, for his enthusiasm and personal interest.

To Ed Spiess, Architect, Atlanta, Georgia, for providing his time, assistance, and professional insight.

To members of the Health Care Facilities Planning and Design Studio, for their comradeship and spirit throughout my years in graduate school, especially Byron "Terminal Illness" Edwards, a GMC kind of guy.

And Nairobi.

LIST OF FIGURES

FIGURES

PAGE

1-1	Development of the Correctional Role.....	3
1-2	Conventional Identity Transformation Process.....	5
1-3	Identity Transformation Process to Promote Rehabilitation...	6
2-1	Inmate Population in the Range of Security Levels.....	10
2-2	Security Level Limitations.....	12
2-3	Conventional Work Oriented Facility Role.....	13
2-4	Work-Oriented Facility to Promote Rehabilitation.....	14
2-5	Nature of a Work-Oriented Facility.....	16
2-6	Conventional Correctional Facility Program.....	17
2-7	Diagram of Facility to Promote Rehabilitation.....	18
3-1	Minimum Security - Georgia Prototype Correctional Housing...	22
3-2	Medium Security - Georgia Prototype Correctional Housing....	23
3-3	Maximum Security - Georgia Prototype Correctional Housing...	24
3-4	Low Internal Security - Guidelines Recommendations.....	28
3-5	Medium Internal Security - Guidelines Recommendations.....	29
3-6	High Internal Security - Guidelines Recommendations.....	30
3-7	Village 'A' Plan.....	33
3-8	Group Lodge - Village 'A'.....	34

FIGURES

PAGE

5-1	First Order of Interaction and Control.....	47
5-2	Second Order of Interaction and Control.....	48
5-3	Third Order of Interaction and Control.....	49
5-4	Fourth Order of Interaction and Control.....	50
5-5	Fifth Order of Interaction and Control.....	51
5-6	Sixth Order of Interaction and Control.....	52
5-7	Seventh Order of Interaction and Control.....	53
5-8	Eighth Order of Interaction and Control.....	54

CONTENTS

TITLE PAGE

ABSTRACT

DEDICATION

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

LIST OF FIGURES

OVERVIEW.....	1
A. Role of Incarceration.....	2
B. Prison Treatment Objectives.....	4
PROJECT IDENTIFICATION.....	8
A. Client Identification and Specific Need.....	9
B. Nature of a Work-Oriented Facility.....	15
CASE STUDIES.....	19
PROBLEM STATEMENT.....	35
DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS.....	37
A. Medium Security.....	38

B. Housing.....	40
C. Dining.....	42
D. Visiting.....	43
E. Recreation.....	44
F. Inmate Services and Construction Considerations.....	45
G. Control and Interaction.....	46
SITE ANALYSIS.....	55
A. Site Investigation.....	56
B. Site Context.....	57
C. Site Analysis.....	58
D. Site Selection.....	66
DESIGN OBJECTIVES.....	67
PROGRAMMATIC NEEDS.....	69
DESIGN PROPOSAL.....	75
APPENDIX.....	94
A. Footnotes.....	95
B. Bibliography.....	97

C. Correctional Standards and Guidelines.....	101
D. Definitions.....	102
E. Resource People on Correctional Facilities.....	105
F. Inmate Profile.....	107

OVERVIEW

OVERVIEW

The Criminal Justice System has come under close scrutiny in recent years due to an increased public awareness of the problems within its correctional facilities. Incarceration is being identified as one of the most critical social problems in the United States, because it is in the correctional system where the offender is rehabilitated to return back into society as a responsible participant. Up until the past few years, when public concern initiated current investigations, the majority of correctional facilities could be described as:

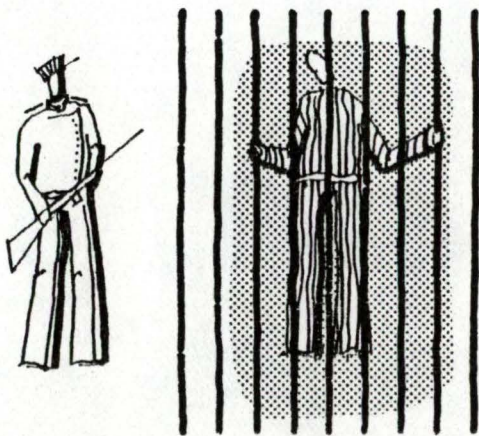
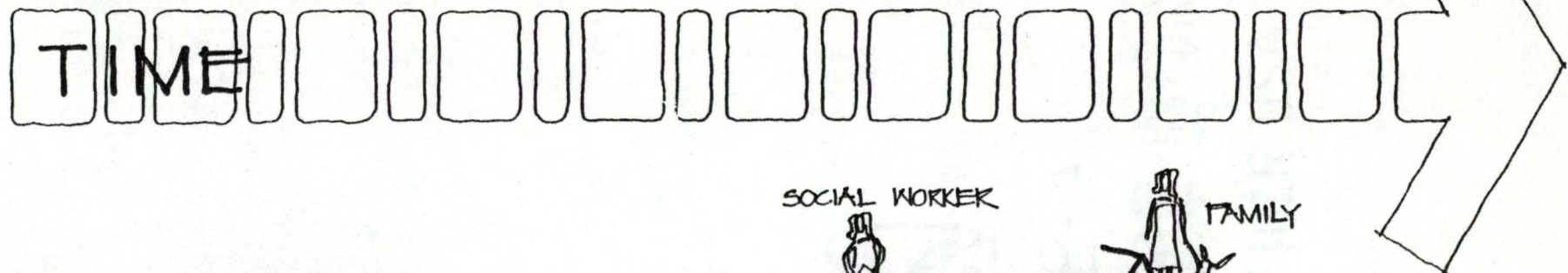
Old, inadequate, and inhumane

Based on antiquated peneological concepts

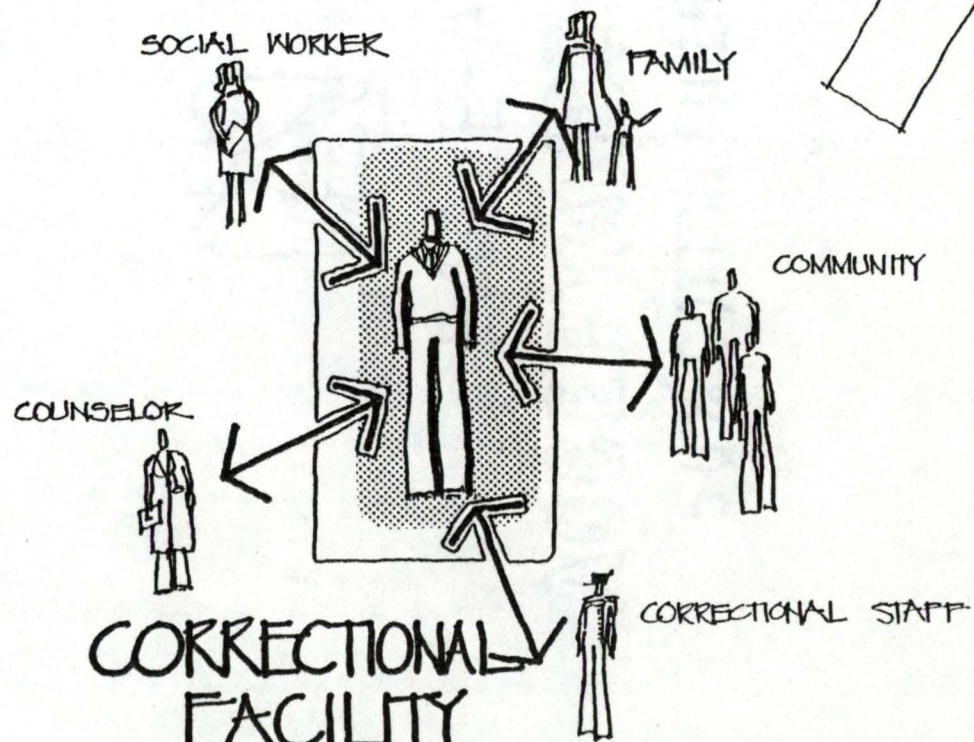
A system that does not generally correct, rehabilitate, or reform those who serve time within it.

When incarceration was first introduced into the U.S. in the 18th century, its role was basically to isolate the offender from the community. Prisons were thought of as negative, unmentionable institutions used to "lock up" society's criminal elements. More recently termed correctional facilities, these institutions are now becoming recognized by both the public and private sectors of society as positive elements which can help to reduce the criminal element in society. Correctional facilities now enlist community involvement to help in the rehabilitation process (Fig. 1). There still exists a basic philosophical question concerning its specific role in society, which is whether the function of corrections is to protect society by locking up and removing the criminal element from society, or to protect society by correcting or rehabilitating anti-social behaviors and preparing offenders to return to useful social functions.² Basically, corrections serves primarily a custodial role, but that role has a control range between a permanent custody situation and the least amount of time an offender can serve. As the inmate is working his way back into society through the correctional system, the custody role becomes more rehabilitative. As much as 95% of all offenders eventually return from the correctional system back into the community. The often stated organizational priority of protecting society from crime and criminals obscures an inherent truth:

THE ROLE OF INCARCERATION HAS DEVELOPED
FROM CUSTODY/PUNISHMENT ORIENTED
FACILITIES TO FACILITIES WHICH PROMOTE
REHABILITATION THROUGH CUSTODY AND/OR
TREATMENT



PRISON
TO ISOLATE FROM
THE COMMUNITY



CORRECTIONAL
FACILITY
TO REHABILITATE INTO THE COMMUNITY

FIG. 1

The community can be protected only through the re-socialization of the offender, which in turn is achieved only by integrating and re-integrating him into community life. Mere incarceration can, at very best, provide only short-term protection of society.³

Prison treatment objectives should focus on preparing the inmate for a smooth transition between the prison community and the outside community. In many correctional situations, where the individual identity is not encouraged, the inmate develops an identity which relates to the prison community (Fig. 2). The inmate should be encouraged to maintain a high sense of identity and self-esteem throughout his incarceration. If the treatment program encourages individual motivation and personal identity, then the inmate might be more comfortable in dealing with social pressures upon his return (Fig. 3).

The prison sentence should be seen as punishment, but it should not be interpreted as vengeful. It should be reasonable and permit the maximum amount of inmate dignity, personal responsibility, and self-determination. While a range of programs should be available to inmates, these programs should be based on the free choice of the inmate, since, theoretically, choice is not viewed as an indicator of clinical progress or a basis for release decisions.⁴ A search for different approaches involving group interaction, contacts with the outside world, and a more congenial human-space relationship is needed.

The present overcrowded conditions in existing correctional systems are representative of the impact that increased public reaction is having on the rising crime rate, increased law enforcement, increased toughness on the part of the courts, and the increased use of incarceration to deal with the convicted criminal offender. Along with the current increase in prison population can be seen a tougher inmate type.⁵ The current attitudes in the courts are tending to give stiffer sentences for the more violent crimes, while easing up on crimes with which social attitudes have become relaxed. Some of the recommendations that are suggested to deal with this crisis of increasing inmate population are:⁶

1. Facilities should be relatively modern and have a small inmate population.

THE INMATE PROCESS THROUGH THE CORRECTION SYSTEM DETERS REHABILITATION BY BREAKING DOWN THE INMATES IDENTITY AND SELF-ESTEEM

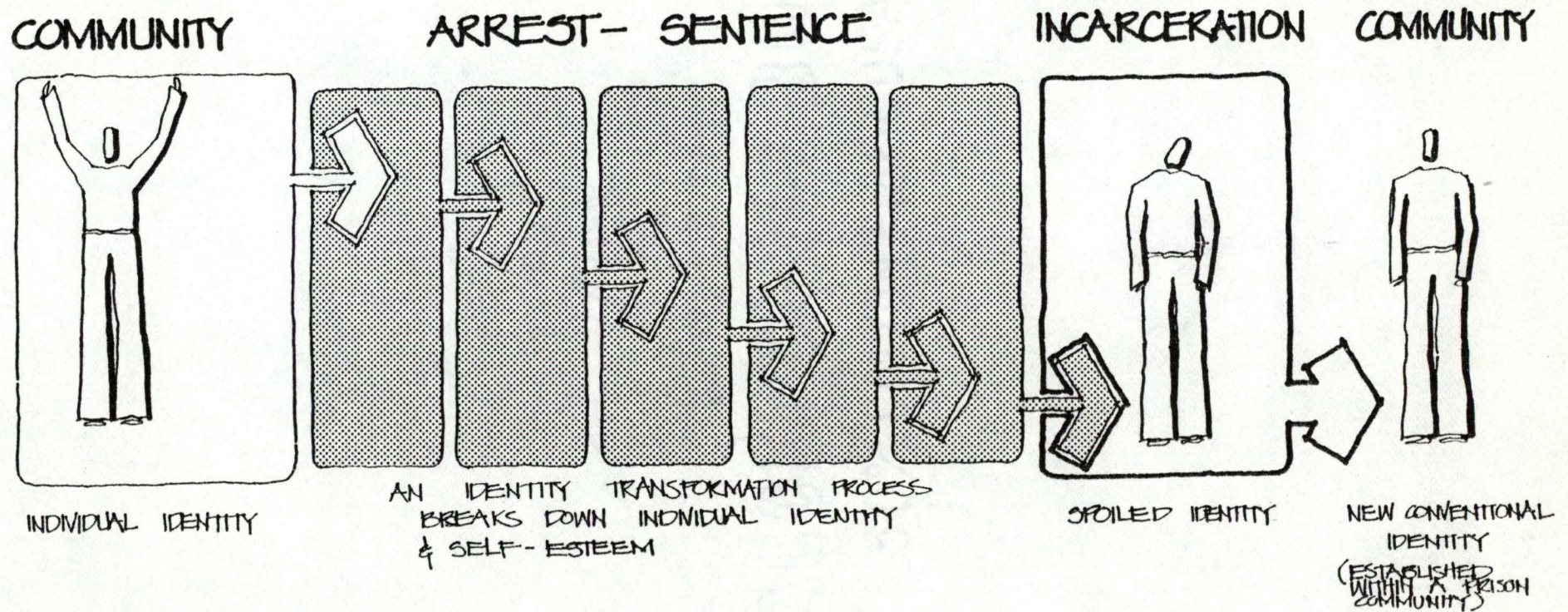


FIG. 2

MAINTAINING A HIGH LEVEL OF SELF-ESTEEM CAN HELP TO PROMOTE REHABILITATION BY REINFORCING THE INMATE'S IDENTITY

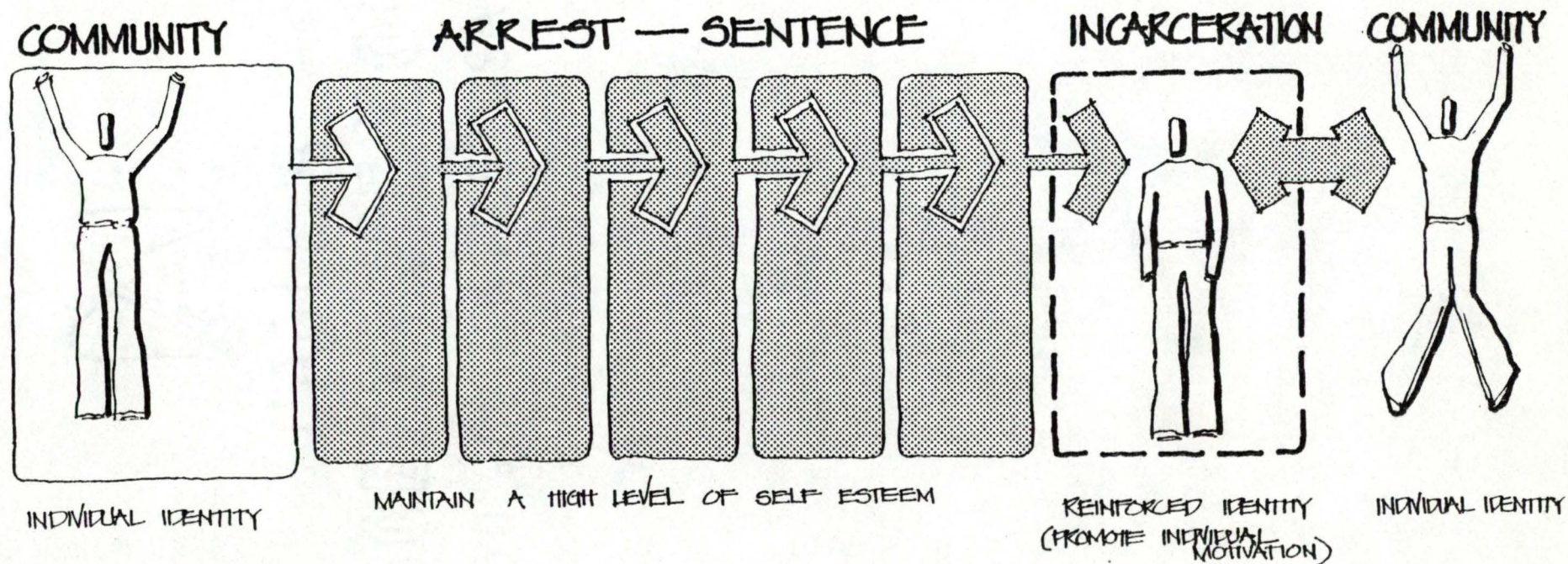


FIG. 3

2. The background of the inmate should be considered when placing him at a particular facility within the system, not simply numbers of residents.
3. Facilities should be designed for flexibility of operation. They should be designed to operate at various capacity levels and at either medium or minimum security levels.

PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

The State of Georgia, through the Department of Offender Rehabilitation (D.O.R.), has recognized the need for an adult correctional facility for men, based on the existing and projected inmate populations.

The Georgia Correctional System is made up of many institutions, with each one offering a specialized program of treatment and custody. This system is partly based on the idea that providing a variety of rehabilitation programs and corresponding security limitations promotes safety and security by grouping inmates similar in profile, thereby reducing tension between opposing groups. This particular facility, the Central Georgia Correctional Center (CGCC), will be a medium security, work-oriented facility and will function as a part of the statewide system. As a part of that system, the design should conform to the basic objectives as established by the D.O.R., which state that the primary function of corrections is the rehabilitation of the offender back into the community.

The intent of this project is to investigate the impact that architecture can have on the treatment and custodial role of a correctional facility intended for a specific inmate type. In order to further define the particular role that this facility will fulfill, it is necessary to first understand the treatment and custodial concepts relating to medium security and a work-oriented program.

Correctional facilities are usually classified as to a particular level of security. As the inmate progresses through the correctional system back into the community, the levels of security and limits of control are decreased to allow him more opportunity to direct his individual rehabilitation. These security levels range from a maximum security level to parole, which in essence has the inmate as an active member of the community again. Both of these situations, on either end of the range of security levels, make up a small percentage of the overall prison population. The middle range, or medium security level programs, involve the majority of prison inmates (Fig. 4). Maximum and minimum security situations can be easily identified because maximum serves primarily a custody role, whereas minimum security serves primarily a treatment role. Medium security represents the range of both treatment

THE MAJORITY OF INMATES IN
CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES ARE
WITHIN THE RANGE OF MEDIUM SECURITY

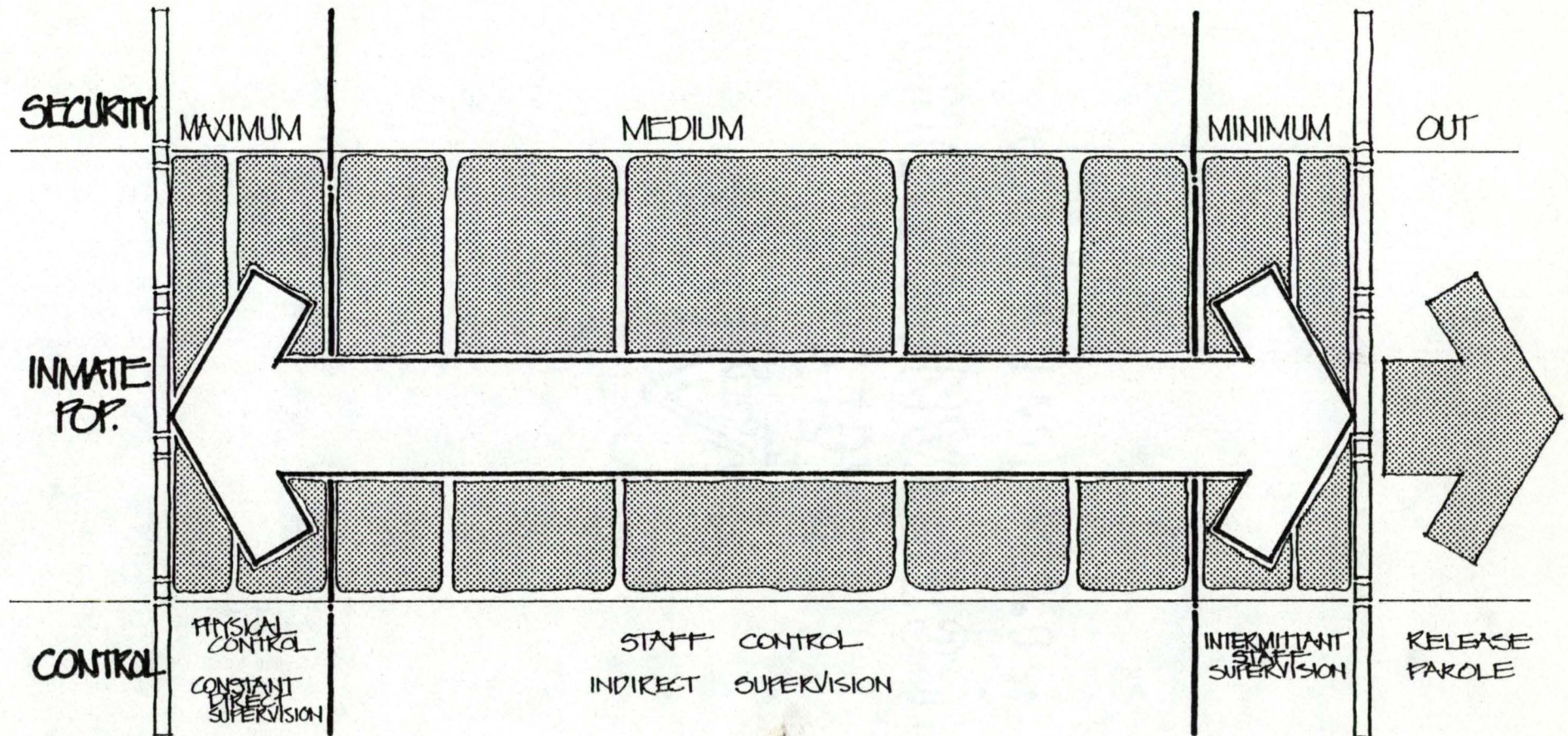


FIG. 4

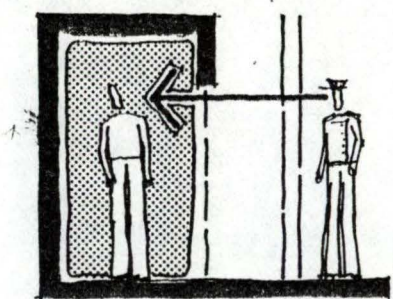
and custody programs in between the two extremes. Medium security can focus more on treatment if the facility is medium-minimum oriented where it might be more custodial if it were more medium-maximum oriented.

The particular security level that is assigned to a correctional facility is also representative of the type of control mechanisms that will be implemented and their limitations (Fig. 5). Here, again, medium security permits a wide range of flexibility to allow the facility the opportunity to adapt to the ever changing attitudes involving rehabilitation and custodial roles.

The medium security inmate profile is typically a first offender, convicted on a property offense (vs. personal assault) and is highly motivated with a high degree of self-esteem and individual identity. All of these characteristics have the potential to positively influence the inmate's transition back into the community. Conversely, if these inmates are assigned to programs which break down those characteristics, then the effect on their re-entry into the community could be more negative.

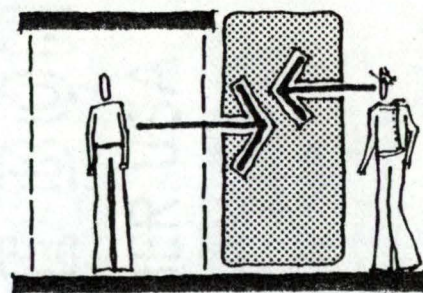
The Central Georgia Correctional Center is assigned a specific role by the D.O.R. in an effort to balance the correctional needs over the entire state. The correctional planner must understand and be able to interpret that role in an effort to effectively design for that facility's custodial and treatment functions. The CGCC will be a work-oriented facility which implies basically a custody role because the majority of inmates will be utilized in work programs with the Georgia Department of Transportation (Fig. 6). Although the official role is primarily that of custody, the work-oriented facility should strive to realize the ultimate goal of corrections and be planned to provide effective rehabilitation when the inmates are occupying the facility (Fig. 7). Rehabilitation can occur in both an active and passive sense. For instance, rehabilitation can occur outside the scheduled treatment/vocational programs commonly associated with it. The inmate community, through sensitive design, can help to promote rehabilitation by reflecting a home environment with which the inmate can identify through:

1. Promoting the housing unit as a home around which the inmate schedules his daily routine.



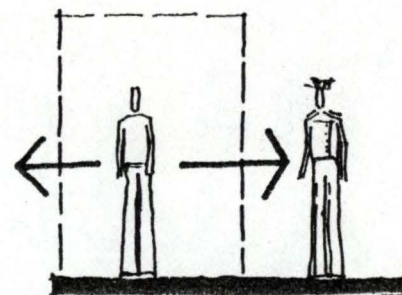
MAXIMUM SECURITY

PHYSICAL CONTROL
CONSTANT STAFF
SUPERVISION



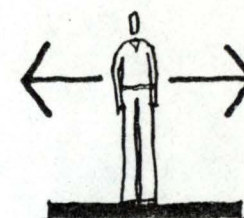
MEDIUM SECURITY

STAFF CONTROL
INDIRECT SUPERVISION



MINIMUM SECURITY

INTERMITTANT STAFF
SUPERVISION.



COMMUNITY PROGRAM

FIG. 5

THE CONVENTIONAL WORK-ORIENTED
INSTITUTION IS PRIMARILY A CUSTODY
TYPE FACILITY UTILIZING THE WORK
PROGRAM AS REHABILITATION

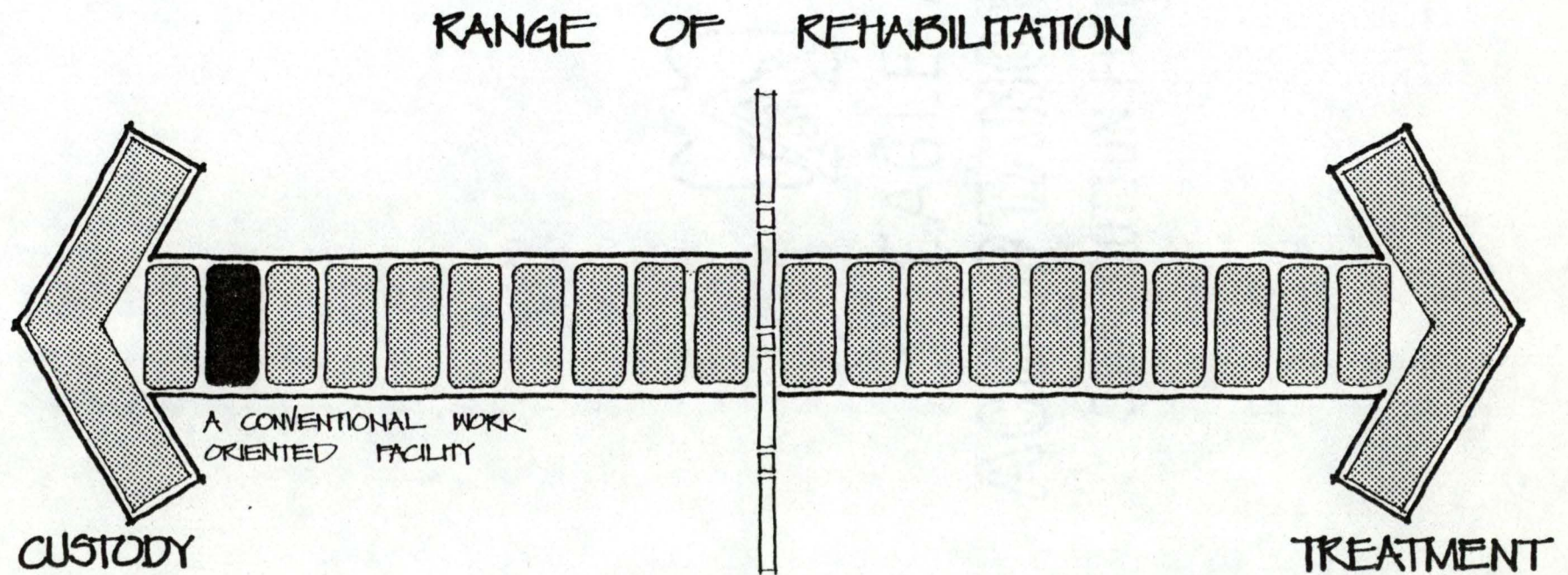


FIG. 6

A WORK-ORIENTED INSTITUTION CAN
PROMOTE REHABILITATION BY CREATING
A HOME ENVIRONMENT WITH WHICH
THE INMATE CAN IDENTIFY THROUGH:

PROMOTING THE HOUSING UNIT AS A HOME AROUND WHICH THE
INMATE SCHEDULES HIS DAILY ROUTINE
LOCATING FUNCTIONS THAT NORMALLY OCCUR IN THE HOME AT
THE INMATE HOUSING (RECOGNIZING SECURITY/CONTROL LIMITATIONS)
PROMOTING PROGRESSIVE LEVELS OF SOCIAL INTERACTION.

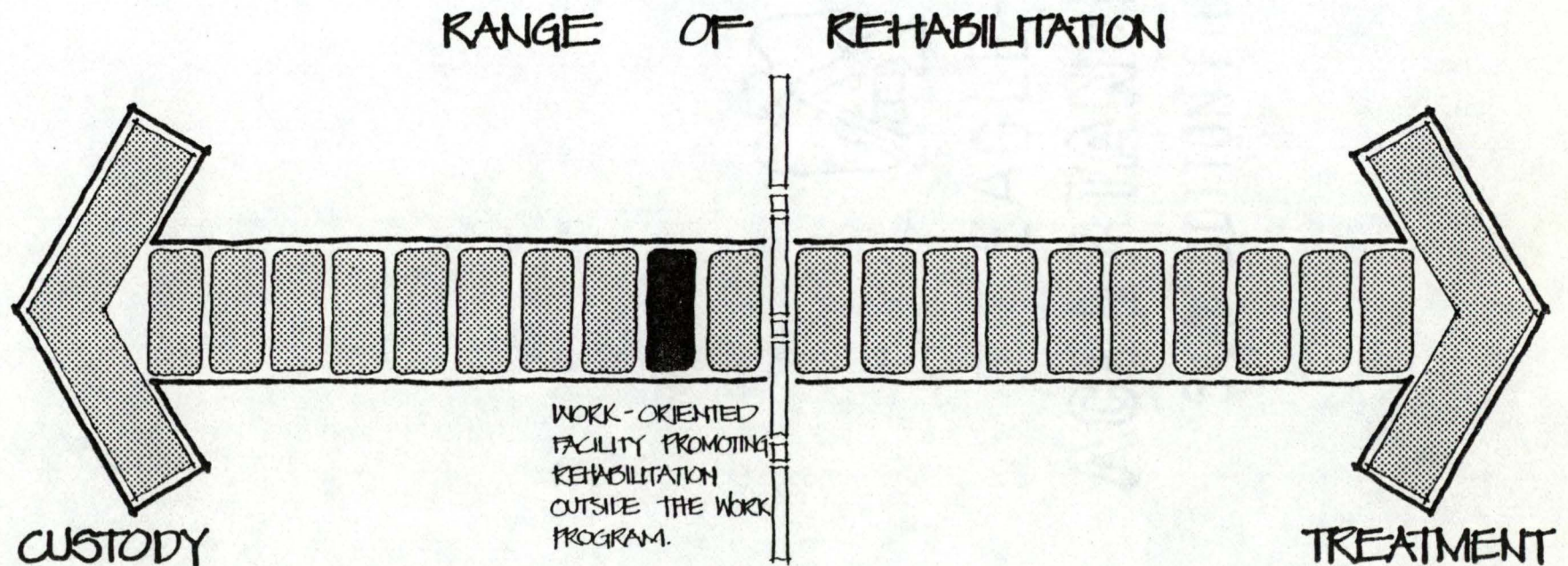


FIG. 7

2. Locating functions which normally occur in the home at the inmate housing.
3. Promoting progressive levels of social interaction.

To design in response to these objectives it is necessary to look at the daily routine of the facility in relationship to its treatment/custody role and the inmate's daily schedule. The nature of a work-oriented facility, in response to its rehabilitative goals, is primarily for the rest, relaxation and rejuvenation of the inmate (Fig. 8) (remembering that the inmate will be outside the facility in work crews most of the day). Many authorities recommend that the rehabilitation objectives should occur at the housing unit in a work-oriented treatment program. The housing unit has the potential to promote inmate normalization because it provides the inmate with an opportunity to function in an environment that he can more readily identify with as his "home". Conventional correctional facilities separate many of the elements that are characteristic of the home environment from the inmate housing (Fig. 9). In an industrial or vocational-oriented facility this may not carry much impact since the inmate never leaves the facility. In a work-oriented situation the opportunity for the inmate to be accessible to those components is less. The work-oriented program can increase this accessibility by locating those elements that are characteristic of the home environment at the housing units (Fig. 10). This will have a number of advantages in terms of the treatment and custodial objectives of the facility, but, more importantly, promote the overall objective of corrections by rendering treatment which will benefit the inmate's successful transition back into the community.

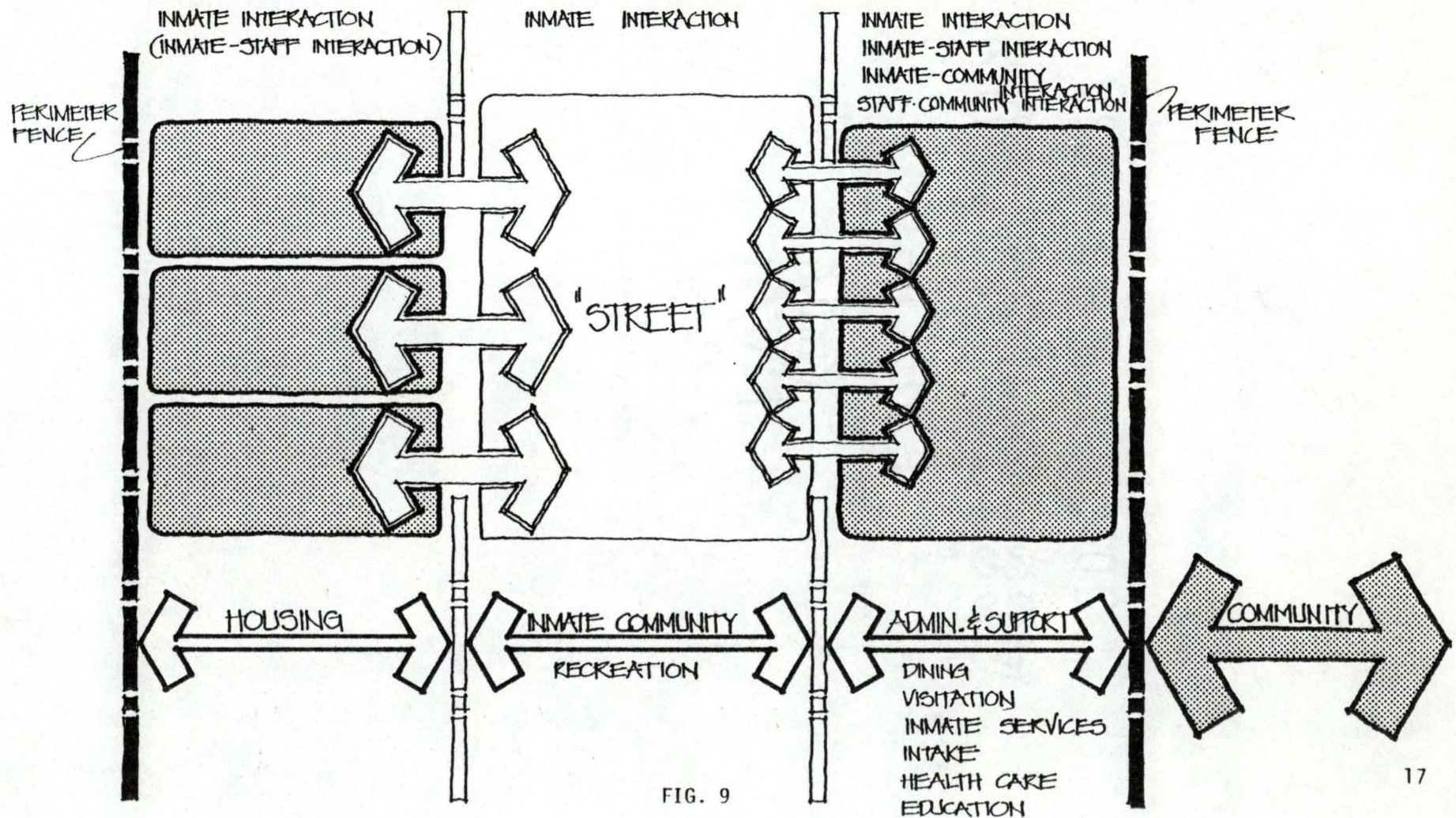
Planning of the inmate community should correspond to the ideas of promoting levels of progressive social interaction as established by the South Carolina Department of Mental Health in the village system (a treatment community for mental health patients). Although more treatment oriented than a correctional facility, the correctional planner should utilize these parameters in developing an inmate community which reflects the limits of security in relation to the corresponding levels of inmate interaction. By establishing limits which reflect inmate interaction and control, the facility can develop a flexibility to promote interaction between the offender, correctional staff and the surrounding community.

THE NATURE OF A WORK-ORIENTED CORRECTIONAL FACILITY, WHEN THE INMATE IS NOT WORKING, IS PRIMARILY FOR REST, RELAXATION, AND REJUVENATION

TIME	...6 7 8	9 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5	6 7	8 9 10 11	12...
ACTIVITY	BREAKFAST	WORK PROGRAM	DINNER	RECREATION EXTRACURRICULAR ACTIVITIES	SLEEP
FUNCTION	EATING	REHABILITATION	EATING	REST RELAXATION REJUVENATION	REST
LOCATION	DINING	IN COMMUNITY OUTSIDE THE FACILITY	DINING	HOUSING, & RECREATION AREAS, & INMATE SERVICES	INMATE ROOM
SECURITY	DIRECT STAFF SUPERVISION	DIRECT STAFF SUPERVISION	DIRECT STAFF SUPER- VISION	STAFF SUPERVISION & CCTV	CLOSED CIRCUIT TELEVISION

FIG. 8

CONVENTIONAL CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES SEPARATE ELEMENTS OF THE HOME ENVIRONMENT FROM THE INMATE HOUSING AND USE OBTRUSIVE SECURITY BARRIERS TO CONTROL INMATE INTERACTION



PROMOTE REHABILITATION BY LOCATING ELEMENTS
CHARACTERISTIC OF THE HOME ENVIRONMENT
CLOSER TO THE INMATE AND BY UNOBTUSIVELY
CONTROLLED INTERACTION AREAS EMPHASIZING
INMATE IDENTITY

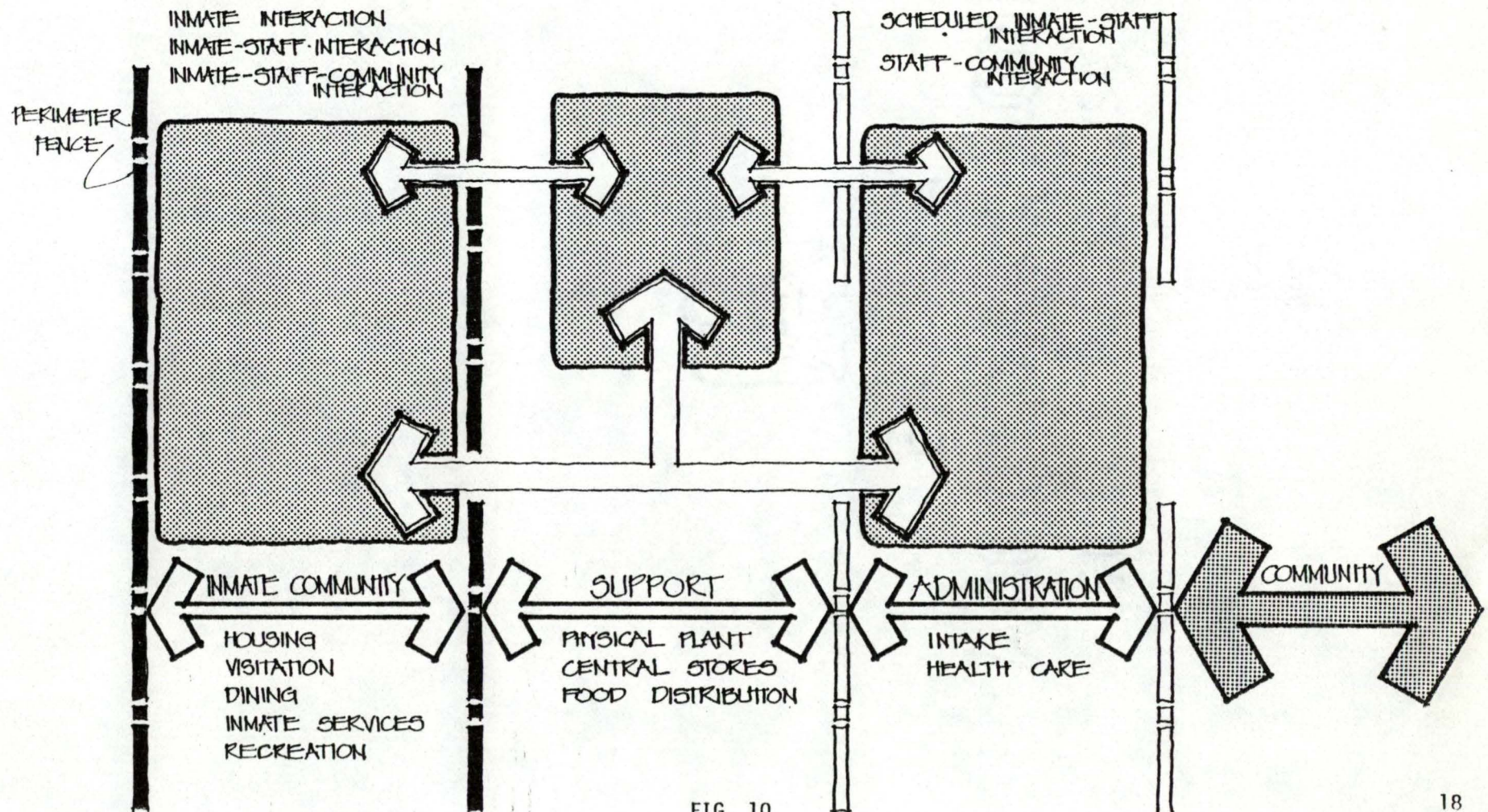


FIG. 10

CASE STUDIES

CASE STUDY PROJECT: Prototype correctional housing.

LOCATION: N/A

OWNER: Georgia Department of Offender Rehabilitation

USER VOLUME: The basic housing unit is designed to accommodate 32 men, but can provide for multiples of that, more or less, depending on the security level of the particular institution.

DATE: 1976

ARCHITECT: Thompson, Ventulette & Stainback

HOUSING PROGRAM: The program called for a scheme which could adapt to the typical levels of security and supervision (i.e. minimum, medium, and maximum). In addition, the space needed to be flexible enough to provide for the immediate crisis of overcrowding, but at a future date be converted to a facility at which normalization could occur (individual rooms which could begin to create a sense of pride, place, value, privacy, individuality, and hence, identity).⁷

DESIGN CONCEPT: The design concept was based on three (3) sets of criteria. The first criterion addressed the size of the individual unit. Research indicated that the basic module should contain approximately 30 men but have the flexibility to address certain crisis situations whereby men would be added or subtracted from that number. The second criterion was to eliminate as much circulation space as possible. The architect's solution was to use an open plan which allows the space to be multi-functional in that it can address programmatic and circulation needs. The third criterion was an attempt to more humanize the spaces by providing psychological amenities. The architects addressed this issue by creating larger activity areas and a more cheerful environment due to natural lighting, private space and area changes for various activities requiring different degrees of quietness. Following these criteria the architects decided to use a basic building module that could respond to site conditions and administration requirements (treatment - custody) through a variety of module configurations.

RELATIONSHIPS:

This housing unit is designed primarily as a prototype to alleviate the overcrowded conditions in existing institutions. Consequently, it has not typically been a major factor in the overall planning of many, if any, correctional institutions. The units are designed to adapt to a variety of conditions, depending on what the security levels and treatment programs are at a particular facility.

CIRCULATION:

Circulation between the housing units can only be addressed when applied to a specific project where the housing units have been added into an existing correctional plan. The units can provide adequate supervision and control depending on a particular juxtaposing desired by the planner.

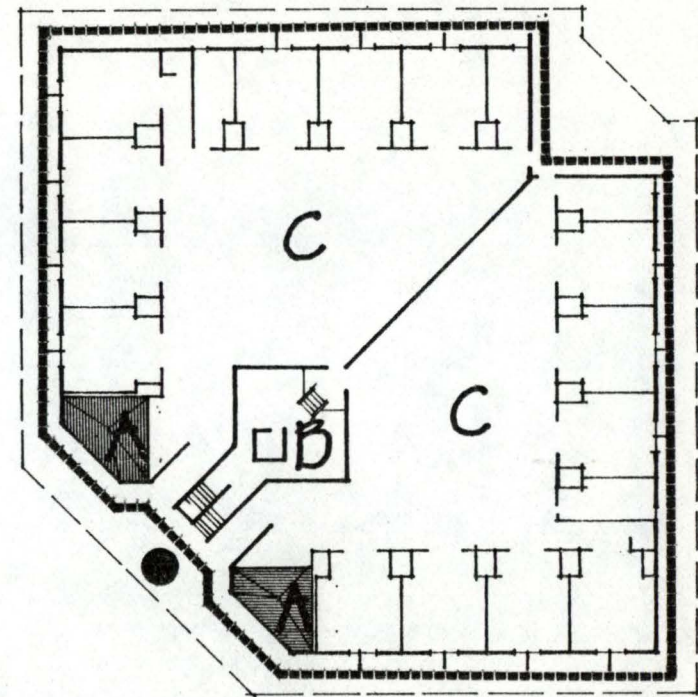
ENTRY _____ ●

BATH FACILITIES _____ A

SECURITY _____ - - - - -

CORRECTIONS OFFICER STATION _____ B

ACTIVITY AREA _____ C



MINIMUM SECURITY
PROTOTYPE CORRECTIONAL HOUSING

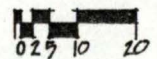


FIG. 11

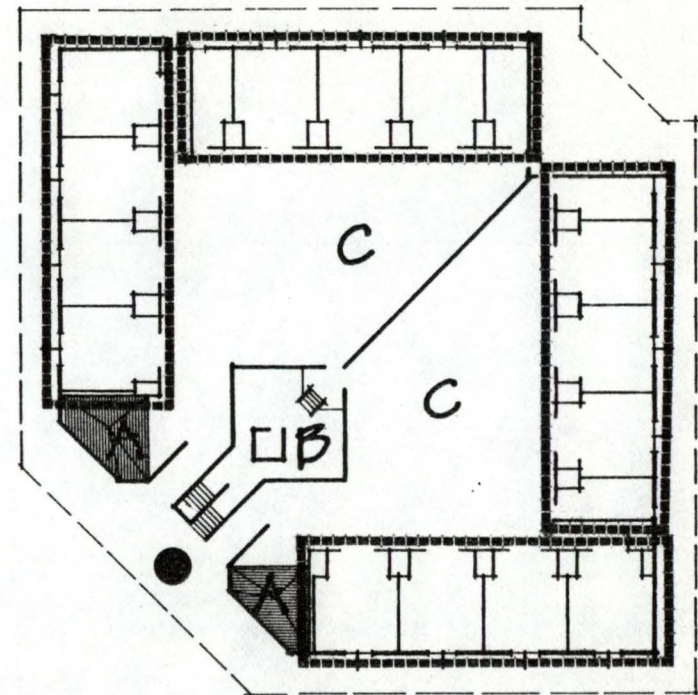
ENTRY_____●

BATH FACILITIES_____A

SECURITY WALLS_____-----

CORRECTIONS OFFICER STATION_____B

ACTIVITY AREA_____C

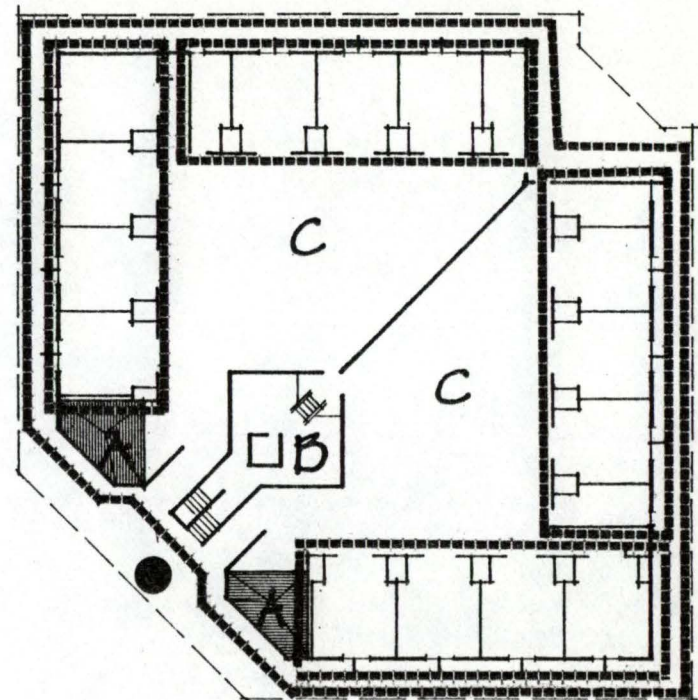


MEDIUM SECURITY
PROTOTYPE CORRECTIONAL HOUSING

0 2 5 10 20

FIG. 12

- ENTRY _____ ●
- BATH FACILITIES _____ A
- SECURITY WALLS _____ - - - -
- CORRECTIONS OFFICER STATION _____ B
- ACTIVITY AREA _____ C



MAXIMUM SECURITY
 PROTOTYPE CORRECTIONAL HOUSING

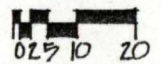


FIG. 13

CASE STUDY PROJECT: Recommendations of Guidelines for the planning and design of regional and community correctional centers for adults.

LOCATION: N/A

OWNER: N/A

USER VOLUME: Approximately 20, depending on the security level.

DATE: 1973

ARCHITECT: University of Illinois

HOUSING PROGRAM: The Guidelines publication is comprised of a series of recommendations to address a range of correctional situations. The housing programs are loosely connected to specific correctional situations and are affected more by specific security limitations (i.e. minimum, medium, and maximum). In general, the living units vary in control levels from single cell, high security rooms, to low security detention rooms with more direct access into the community. Other components of the facility plan should correspond with these control levels.

DESIGN CONCEPT: Design concepts are presented as diagrams and translated into plan and section as examples of what could happen. The Guidelines does not address any specific site, hence that input is left out of the design parameters. The Guidelines does offer some specific design recommendations for the housing units themselves.⁸

1. The living unit should separate sentenced offenders from pre-trial residents.
2. The design should emphasize individual sleeping rooms within units of 16 to 20 residents (or less). A variety of security measures should be provided. If possible, emphasis should be placed on relatively free interior movement within a security perimeter.

3. The design should include low security units so that those residents being phased out of the program can have access to the community without affecting the safety of the remainder of the residents by introducing contraband or by increasing the possibility of escape.
4. The individual sleeping units should include:
 - A. A single bed.
 - B. Desk or provision for reading and writing.
 - C. Shelving.
 - D. Closet and storage space.
 - E. A radio or T.V. set.
5. To facilitate a wide range of activities in their own rooms, residents should be provided with adequate lighting.
6. The design should avoid heavy duty, fixed institutionalized furnishings, since only a small number of sleeping spaces need to be of the conventional "cell type" construction and furnishing.

RELATIONSHIPS:

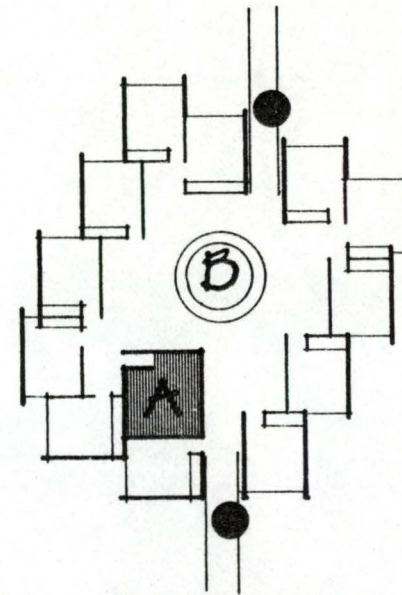
The Guidelines recognizes that the correctional program depends upon a wide variety of staff and programmatic needs with corresponding physical requirements. It attempts to look at the following relationships within that program.

1. High to low security inmates.
2. Treatment orientation with the custodial staff.
3. Attitudes of isolation from the community to attitudes of involvement.
4. Unsentenced residents to sentenced ones.

CIRCULATION:

Circulation inside and outside of the facility is addressed as part of a total circulation pattern pertaining to a specific type of facility and its control requirements and security limitations.

ENTRY_____●
BATH FACILITIES_____A
STAFF STATION_____B



LOW INTERNAL SECURITY
GUIDELINES, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

FIG. 14

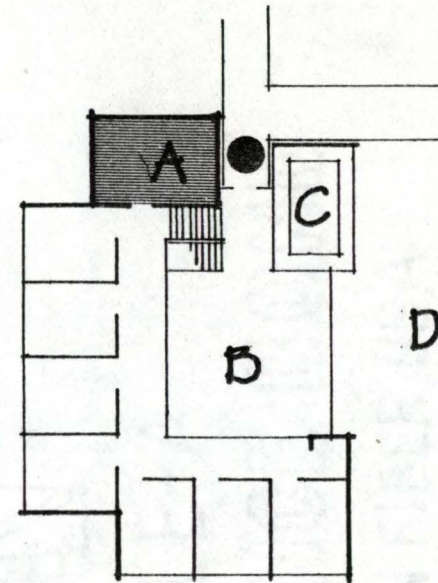
ENTRY _____ ●

BATH FACILITIES _____ A

GROUP SPACE _____ B

STAFF STATION _____ C

OUTSIDE RECREATION _____ D



MEDIUM INTERNAL SECURITY
GUIDELINES, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

FIG. 15

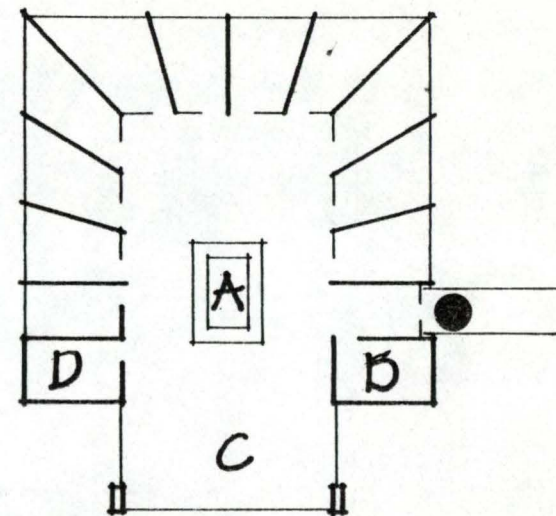
ENTRY_____●

STAFF STATION_____A

VISIT, COUNSEL, INTERVIEW_____B

GROUP ACTIVITY_____C

SERVICE FUNCTION_____D



HIGH INTERNAL SECURITY
GUIDELINES, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

FIG. 16

CASE STUDY PROJECT: Village "A"

LOCATION: Columbia, South Carolina

OWNER: South Carolina Department of Mental Health

USER VOLUME: 304 Patients

DATE: 1972

ARCHITECT: The Tarleton-Tankersley Architectural Group

HOUSING PROGRAM: The programmatic concept emphasizes social interaction, besides continuity of care and group process, with the staff helping patients to develop increasingly sophisticated social coping skills.

DESIGN CONCEPT: Village "A" is a 3-dimensional response to the primary design concepts which emphasize:⁹

1. Continuity of care
2. Flexibility
3. Opportunity for therapy

These concepts correspond to levels of progressive social interaction which can be translated into architecture as limits for interaction in order to maintain the opportunity for varying levels of control in the environment.

Village "A" houses the patients in residential, homelike facilities called lodges that surround a village center. Within the therapeutic town center are normal shopping services and other active and passive opportunities to promote group interaction.

There are seven (7) basic levels of social interaction that occur as people move from solitude to interaction with a large number of people. The levels as they relate to the architecture of the village system are:¹⁰

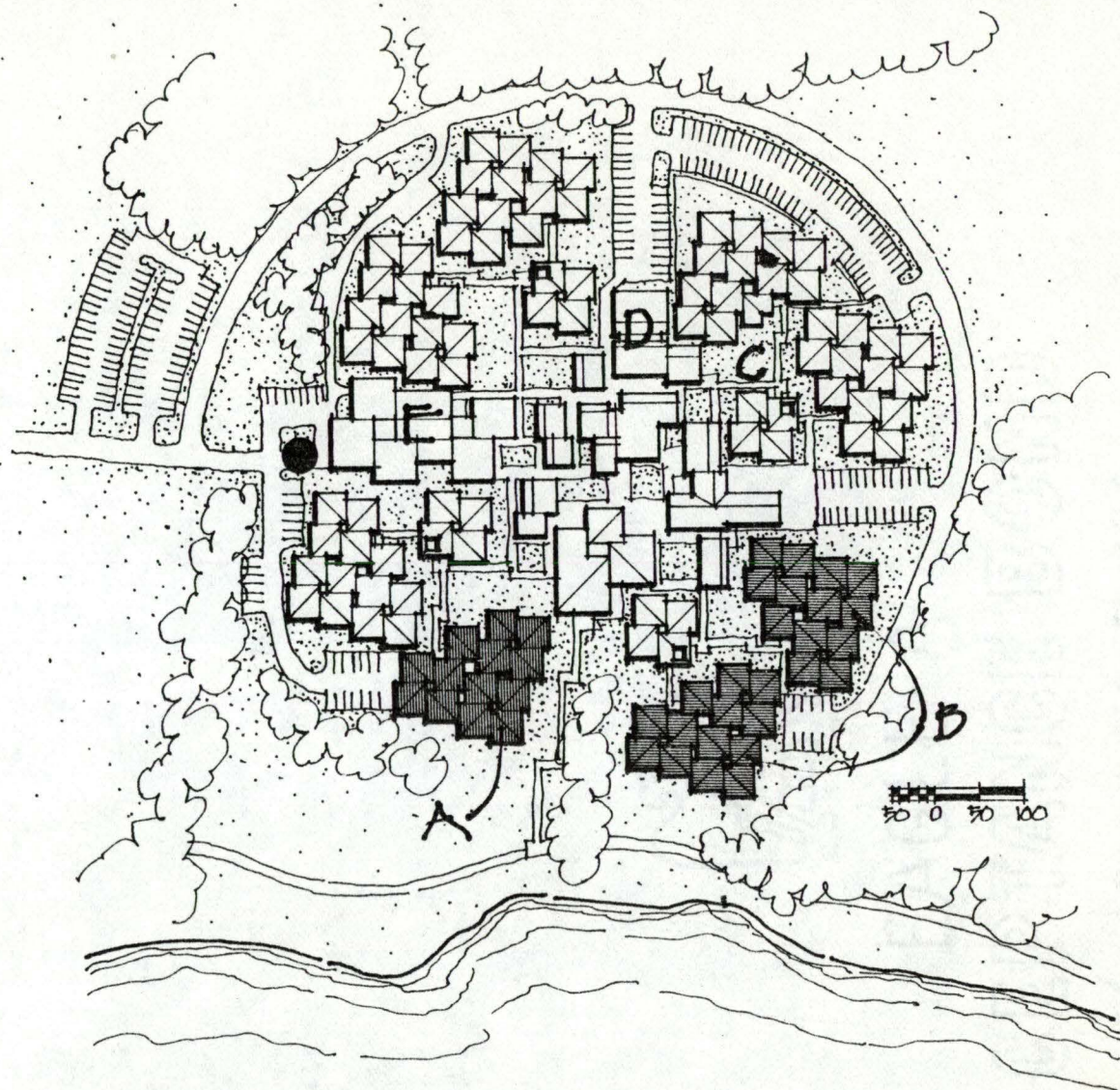
The Individual	One (1) Person	A Single Room
The Sub-Group	Four (4) People	A Separate Private Area
The Group	Twelve (12) People	A Housing Unit
A Multiple of Groups	36 People	A Lodge
A Neighborhood	72 People	A Lodge Couple
The Village	Group of Neighborhoods	Housing and Support (Town Center)
The Village System	State Wide	Multiple of Villages

The eighth level of interaction would be that at which the patient is returned into the community as a responsible citizen.

CIRCULATION:

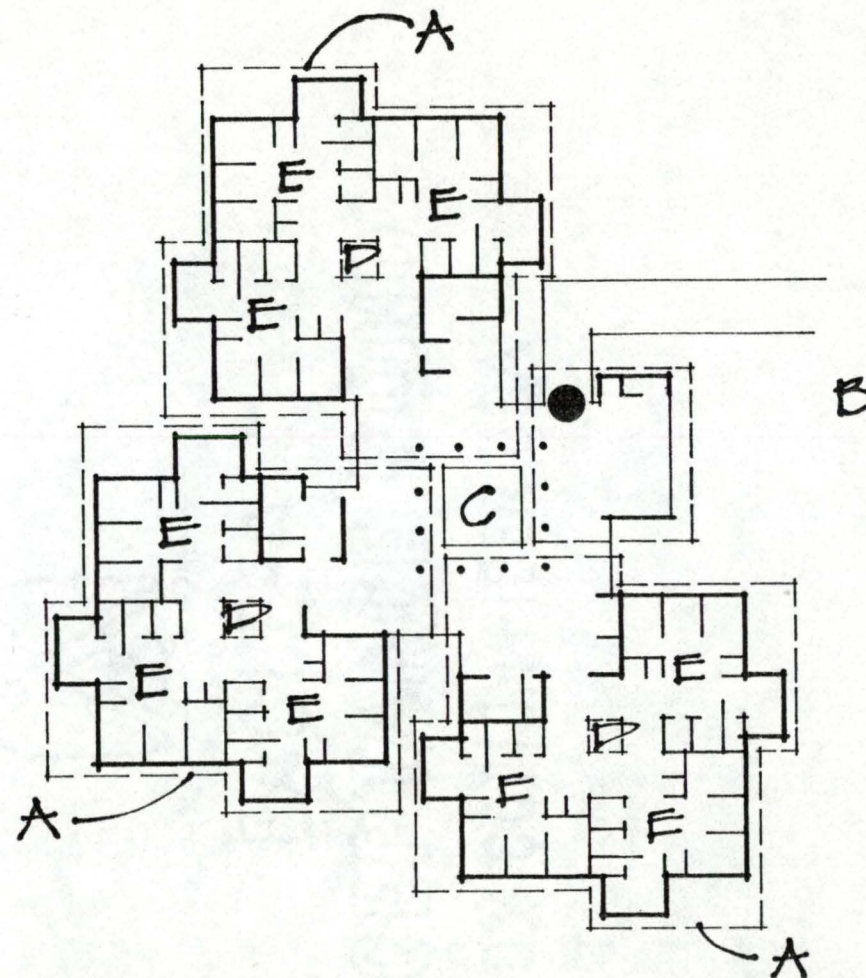
The circulation concept is designed to reinforce opportunities for interaction by providing only for pedestrians (users) within the village perimeter. Circulation paths are fragmented to provide for handicap use and add variety to the visual orientation. A perimeter road encircles the village to provide for staff and service access.

- ENTRY _____ ●
- LODGE _____ A
- LODGE COUPLE _____ B
- COMMUNITY AREAS _____ C
- THERAPY _____ D
- ADMISSIONS _____ E



VILLAGE 'A'
SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HEALTH

ENTRY _____ ●
 LODGE _____ A
 NEIGHBORHOOD _____ B
 MULTI-GROUP ACTIVITY _____ C
 GROUP ACTIVITY _____ D
 SUB-GROUP ACTIVITY _____ E



GROUP LODGE · VILLAGE 'A'
 SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HEALTH

PROBLEM STATEMENT

PROBLEM STATEMENT

Create an inmate community which will reflect the custodial and treatment objectives of a medium security, work-oriented correctional facility.

The housing community will be designed as an integral part of the overall facility plan.

Emphasize non-obtrusive barriers (buildings, landscaping) as limits of control within the inmate community.

The housing units will have the flexibility to provide for different inmate types requiring varying degrees of supervision and control.

The housing units will satisfy the following criteria:

1. Unobtrusive limits of control and interaction.
2. Flexibility to adapt to changing custodial and treatment goals.
3. Reflect the home environment.

DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

GENERAL

The Central Georgia Correctional Center will serve primarily a custodial role. The inmate community houses 400 inmates in five housing units, each designed to accommodate 80 inmates. Each housing unit should be accessible to the general staff and service circulation patterns. To further define design criteria for the inmate housing community specifically, it is necessary to consider it as a part of the larger context of the correctional facility itself. We must also recognize that in an even larger context, this facility is a part of a statewide correctional system which responds somewhat to the national guidelines as discussed earlier.

This discussion will address itself mainly with general design considerations which will further establish specific objectives for the housing community and the individual housing units. These considerations, although applicable to many correctional situations, are helpful in formulating an architectural response for this project and the previously mentioned attitudes concerning the specific treatment and custodial roles.

To determine an architectural response for a specific project the designer can establish certain parameters for design by evaluating general broad facts. For this specific project, a correctional facility as a building type, knowing only the level of security can initiate many design decisions. These decisions will have an impact on each of the components of the facility, such as the housing community. The CGCC is a medium type security facility. Medium security, as noted earlier, should transmit a feeling of accessibility and permeability between the inmate, staff and community, but maintain a sense of security with a visible but unobtrusive perimeter fence or barrier.

A major consideration in the design of any correctional facility, work-oriented or otherwise, is that it have the flexibility to adapt to a full range of treatment programs and still maintain the custodial role inherent in this particular building type. As the treatment programs and custodial attitudes change, the facility must have the flexibility to adapt. It must also be able to respond to a constantly changing client/inmate profile with efficient treatment. The overcrowding issue must also be addressed from the standpoint of treatment and custodial roles. The housing units should have the flexibility to handle larger numbers of inmates should the need occur.

The particular location of the site, a rural community, will also have some influence on the general design considerations. The design should reflect the residential scale of the surrounding community, not only in conforming with the local context, but in fulfilling a treatment objective of promoting the home environment. If the facility takes on characteristics of the home environment, then the inmate's transition back into the community might be more comfortable. The designer has many opportunities to affect these decisions:

1. Using roof slopes which are characteristic of the residential aesthetic.
2. Using "soft" materials which also satisfy the security role and are easy to maintain.
3. Landscaping to offset the rigidity associated with correctional facilities.
4. Colors and textures which also reflect a residential atmosphere.
5. Understand the spatial sequences characteristic to the home environment and re-apply them in the context of a correctional facility.

By understanding the staffing requirements in relationship to the specific treatment program the designer can further develop guidelines for design. Some general guidelines are given in regards to staffing requirements. The N.F.P.A. limits the number of inmates/guard and limits the height of the structure to 2 stories. The number of control stations ultimately affects the overall security plan for the facility. It takes 5.1 to 5.3 staff (at \$5,000/year) per control station. That translates to \$75,000/year to staff each station. So, an efficient plan for security and control becomes a major factor in the planning process. Some general design considerations that impact the staffing decisions are, again, influenced by the treatment and custodial roles. The nature of this particular facility would keep the inmate/staff requirements to a minimum. This ratio also affects some form considerations. Any design decisions

which in effect create "blind spots" would have to be eliminated. One method of dealing with large inmate/staff ratios is to establish points of overseeing in the surveillance plan which provides an opportunity for more than one staff to watch over larger, unstructured groups.

HOUSING

The actual living area of the housing unit is the most critical space in terms of the eventual rehabilitation of the inmate. This applies in a work-oriented program especially, since this is where the inmate spends the majority of his time when not working. The living areas are made up of the single inmate rooms, small group activity areas with corresponding larger group areas, and support functions for these specific spaces. The primary planning determinate for this area focuses on the sequence of space as it corresponds to the treatment program or sequence of care. Security in this area is provided by closed circuit television cameras which are monitored by staff personnel at a control station located centrally to the two living areas in each housing unit. There should be provisions made to enable the staff to directly supervise the living areas in an emergency situation.

The number of inmate rooms and their orientation should reflect these treatment and custodial considerations. More specifically, the individual rooms should provide for the following characteristics of the home environment:

- Natural light;
- Fresh air;
- Room dimensions large enough to allow flexible room arrangements to promote individual identity;
- Provisions for personal hygiene and privacy.

The materials selected for use in the inmate rooms should satisfy the following criteria:¹¹

- Hygiene;
- Durability;
- Easy maintenance;

Security & safety;
Acoustic control & aesthetics.

The small and large group activity areas should also adhere to the appropriate room finish criteria. The sizes of these areas should reflect the size of the treatment group and corresponding treatment program. A variety of security measures should be provided to fluctuate with the treatment programs. Generally, emphasis will be placed on relatively free interior movement within the more secure housing perimeter. As the treatment program involves larger groups, the supervision should be more direct. The following recommendations should be considered in the planning of the activity areas:¹²

1. Activity spaces should respond to planned activities.
2. Consider the acoustical and lighting needs of various activities. (Since activity areas are usually situated close to individual rooms, particular attention must be given to background noises which may be disturbing to individuals.)
3. Direct relationships between individual rooms and activity spaces should be avoided. (Provide some transition between these two activities, which could also serve as an acoustical barrier.)
4. Allow movement to flow between individual rooms and activity spaces without making unusual demands on security supervision.

The entrance to the living area is crucial to both the treatment and custodial functions. It will be the major transitional point between the living area and the other facility components. In this respect it must be directly supervised by staff personnel, but not too obtrusively. It also serves as a point of identity for the inmate as his home, and the "front door" to his "house". It should be located for easy ingress and egress by all of the living unit's residents and be adjacent or have access to:

A secure visiting area;
Congregate visiting area;
Interview/counseling room;
Multi-purpose area.

DINING

The dining and food service components should function in accordance with the daily routine of a work-oriented facility. Since dining is one of the more characteristic functions of the home environment, it should take place in that setting and reflect that role. The dining area is envisioned as the social focus for the inmates and staff. It should provide a congenial, restful setting in which to eat and talk, and should be directly supervised from an unobtrusive location. Other recommendations concerning the planning of the dining area are:¹³

1. Large, open dining halls, characterized by fixed, heavy-duty institutional furnishings, should be avoided, since the low cost is offset by the depressing institutional atmosphere.
2. Spaces for dining should provide a close relationship to the living units, but not so close that residents cannot eat in a space removed from their daily living units.
3. Spaces should be multi-purpose, to accommodate the following activities:
 - Visiting
 - Education
 - Lectures
 - Recreation
 - Community Groups
 - Group Counseling
4. Furnishings should be informal, portable, and colorful. Encourage a variety in seating arrangements. Avoid

formal straight line schemes that offer easy maintenance, but little variety.

5. Use light-weight, moveable screens to create privacy within open spaces. The screens can also divide the rooms for visiting or classroom arrangements.
6. Provide easy access to pleasant, outdoor areas.

The food preparation area should provide the necessary kitchen equipment to meet the inmate dining needs and should be adjacent to the dining area. Traditionally, food service design moves in a straight conceptual line. Knowing the customer profile leads directly into a menu, from which flows the type of service and dining area atmosphere.¹⁴ This component should be designed to serve approximately 240 meals/day - 80 residents at 3 meals (maximum). This does not include the on-site meals for work details during the day. This area should be serviced by a covered loading dock supervised by a staff member. These controls will allow inmate help to be considered as possible kitchen staff. Since this area will be subject to heavy traffic and abuse, it should have durable finishes such as tile floors and maintenance-free wall finishes.

VISITING

The visiting area should include provisions for the non-official visits of the inmate's family and friends and also for official visits from counselors and/or attorneys. Counselors have a tendency to stay in their offices and not get out into the inmate community. The "we - they" attitude is further promoted because the inmate must search out the counselor. If the counselor comes to the inmate by locating a part-time office in the housing unit, then a more positive program of care can be rendered. The following recommendations for the design of the visiting area apply to both official and non-official visiting:¹⁵

1. Visiting areas should be located in common spaces between direct and indirect security supervision areas.

2. Visiting spaces and furnishings should be informal and should help to create a non-threatening atmosphere.
3. Staff supervision should be provided within the visiting area. The intent is to monitor the overt conduct, not conversation. Staff should provide information, direct traffic, and avoid surveillance.
4. The facility should include informal seating areas, restrooms, telephones, and vending machines.
5. Provisions should be made for a children's play area outside the visiting area.

RECREATION

An exterior recreation area should be provided with direct access from the housing units. It would be desirable to have an area designed to permit individuals the freedom to circulate without the need for external security arrangements.

The inmates schedule, during the week, permits the use of an outdoor recreation area mainly in the evening hours, possibly some in the mornings. The sun will be at its lowest point in the east and west directions at these times, so the orientation of the recreation areas should avoid those directions.

The outside area should be tastefully designed with garden furniture and low maintenance plants and shrubs. Pavings of the walkways and surrounding courts may be of different materials, offering a variety of textures and color to discourage the asphalt jungle look. Lighting should be effective to brighten the area and enhance its use through evening hours.

Indoor recreation will take place mainly in the large group activity areas. These areas should be open to provide for a variety of indoor games and activities. Adequate storage should be provided for equipment for both indoor and outside recreational programs. Special consideration

should be given in designing for higher than normal noise levels in this area. Finishes, especially floor finishes, should be of a low maintenance material. The lighting requirements for recreational activities must also become a part of the design considerations.

The staff should be capable of supervising the general indoor recreation area but not necessarily directly overseeing it. Staff must be present at all outdoor recreation activities.

INMATE SERVICES

The inmate services areas should be capable of handling a variety of programs including vocational, educational, administrative, and recreational activities. The majority of inmate service programs will occur at the inmate community center so that all of the inmates will have equal access to them. An alternative space should be provided for the housing unit so that there is an opportunity for a specific program to take place at any one of the housing units. This helps to lessen the "we - they" attitude by showing a willingness on the part of the administration to go to the inmate. There should be adequate staff/public access with direct staff supervision of these areas.

CONSTRUCTION CONSIDERATIONS

The nature of a correctional facility is such that it cannot be classified as a specific building type. Each component may serve a different function, thereby having a separate classification. Correctional facilities will be classified in accordance with:¹⁶

1. Fire Zone
2. Occupancy Group
3. Construction Type
4. Area Limits
5. Height and Story Limitations
6. Occupancy Load

This type of facility usually requires permanent type I construction employing a steel or structural concrete frame with concrete or masonry walls. The following general assumptions govern the selection of a framing system.

1. Some components will have a structure consisting of identical bay sizes.
2. The structural system should be fireproof, vandalproof, and abide by the restrictions imposed in its use as a part of the correctional system.
3. A shortage of materials and availability of labor will guide the selection of materials and procedures.
4. The structural system should maximize economy and be considered as a component of the integrated system.

Other factors that will generally affect the structural system and should be considered in the design phase are:¹⁷

1. Compatability with the architectural design.
2. Compatability with the mechanical system.
3. Maintenance.

All of the materials, treatments, and finishes should be selected for permanence, durability and security.

CONTROL AND INTERACTION

A primary issue, as a building type, is to provide for the custodial responsibilities of this facility and also recognize the treatment opportunities. The architecture should respond to this objective by providing an environment which creates a spatial sequence that is integral with the custodial sequence. The following series of diagrams illustrate the development of the control and interaction limits for this project in relation to the design parameters as established by the village system. Again, it should be recognized that the village system and a correctional facility are different building types which provide for dissimilar client profiles, but share similar treatment objectives.

First Order of Interaction and Control: The Individual

Each person relates to the environment he is in, and the environment influences the individual.¹⁸ In the inmate community the inmate's room begins the sequence of interaction and control. Individual rooms, to which the inmates are provided a key, initiate opportunities for self-expression and motivation. Staff supervision directly into the rooms is not recommended or encouraged, but provided for in an emergency situation.¹⁹

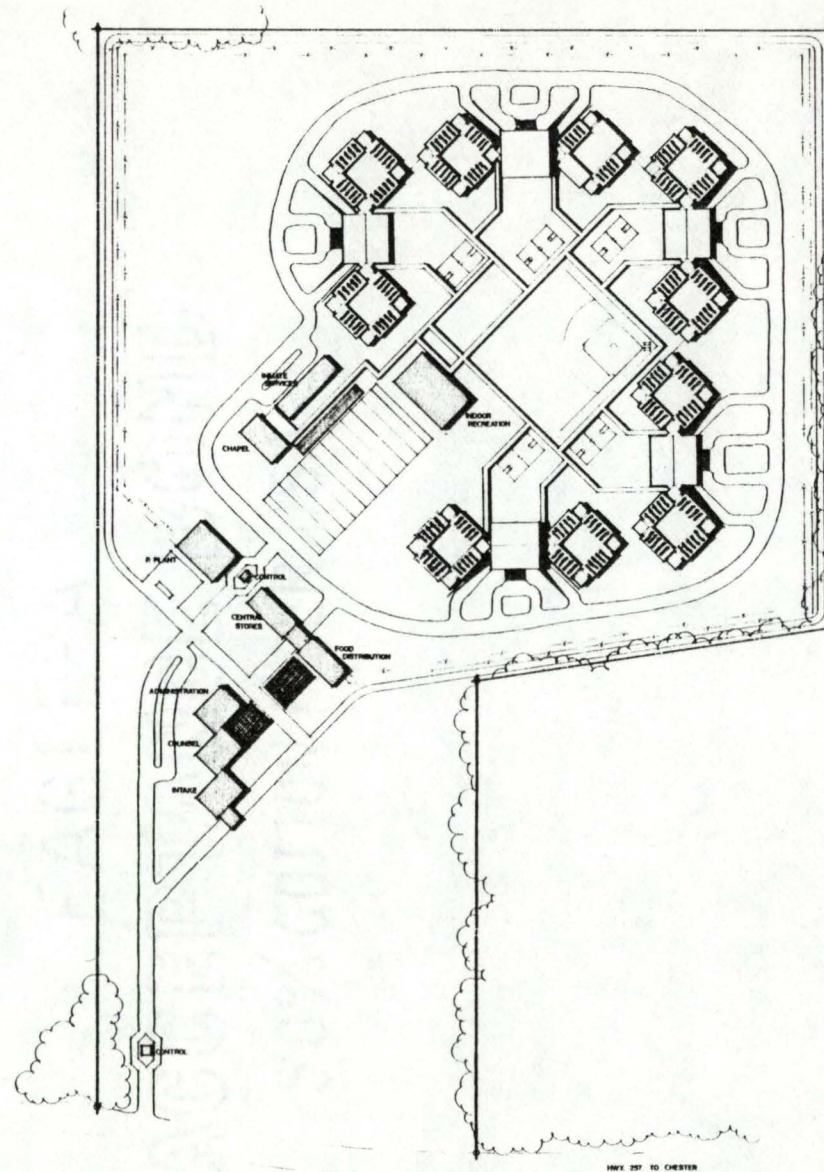


FIG. 19

Second Order of Interaction and Control: The Subgroup

The subgroup is intended to simulate the average family of approximately four persons. In a correctional situation that number will be 5 or 6 because of the custodial-oriented program and size of the inmate community. Although the "patient" numbers are slightly different the concept of interaction is similar.²⁰ Each subgroup has its own private shower facility and a small shared living area. This area can be supervised constantly or intermittantly through the use of closed circuit television.

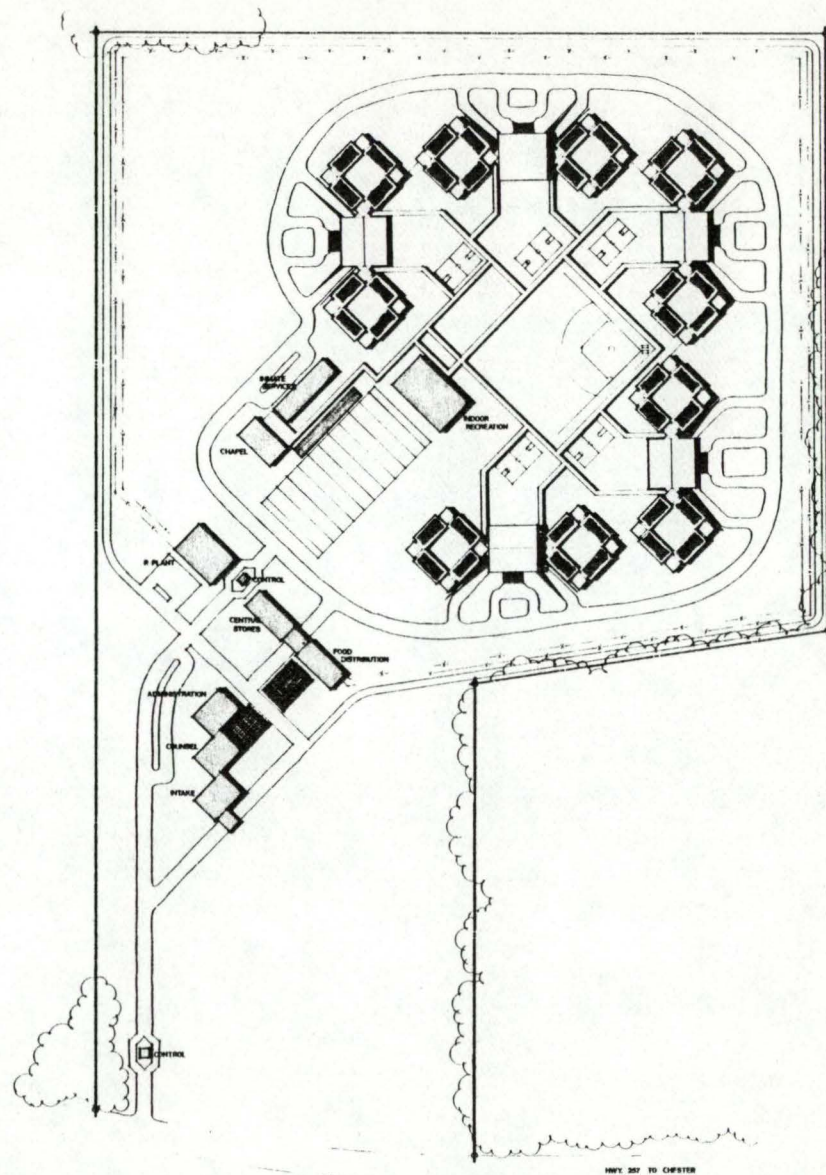
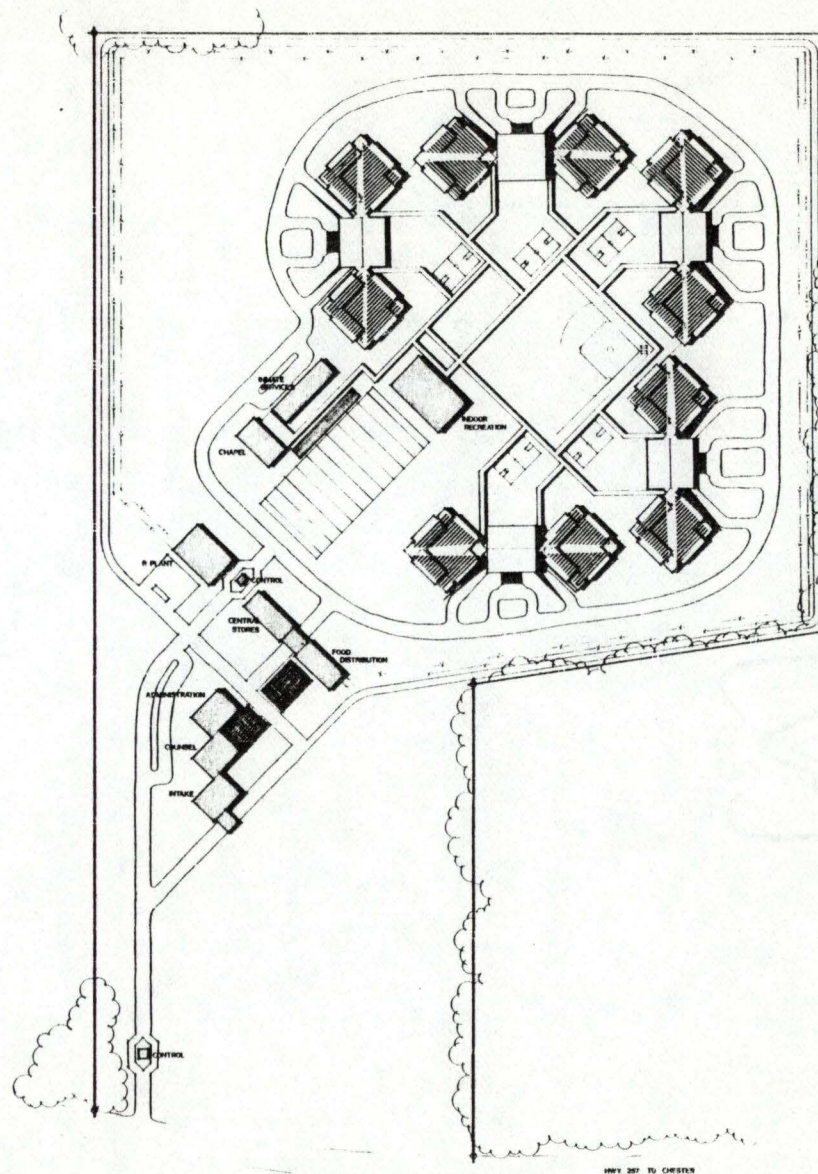


FIG. 20

Normally, a successful group varies from eight to 15 people. The average group in this facility will be 11 or 12 people (two subgroups of 5 or 6). Each group has their own "club" room.²¹ These rooms may serve as a place to set up appliances or store miscellaneous items or whatever the group decides it wants to do. The treatment objective is to promote group motivation and identity. These rooms are also monitored by CCTV or directly by staff personnel.



49

Fourth Order of Interaction and Control: A Multiple of a Group, a Living Unit

This is interpreted as one half of the housing unit referred to specifically as the living unit. It will act as a lodge of 40 inmates, or approximately the same number as in a fraternity house. It simulates a small group of people who live around a cul de sac, or a small circle of friends in a subneighborhood.²² Security is provided equally by CCTV and direct staff supervision.

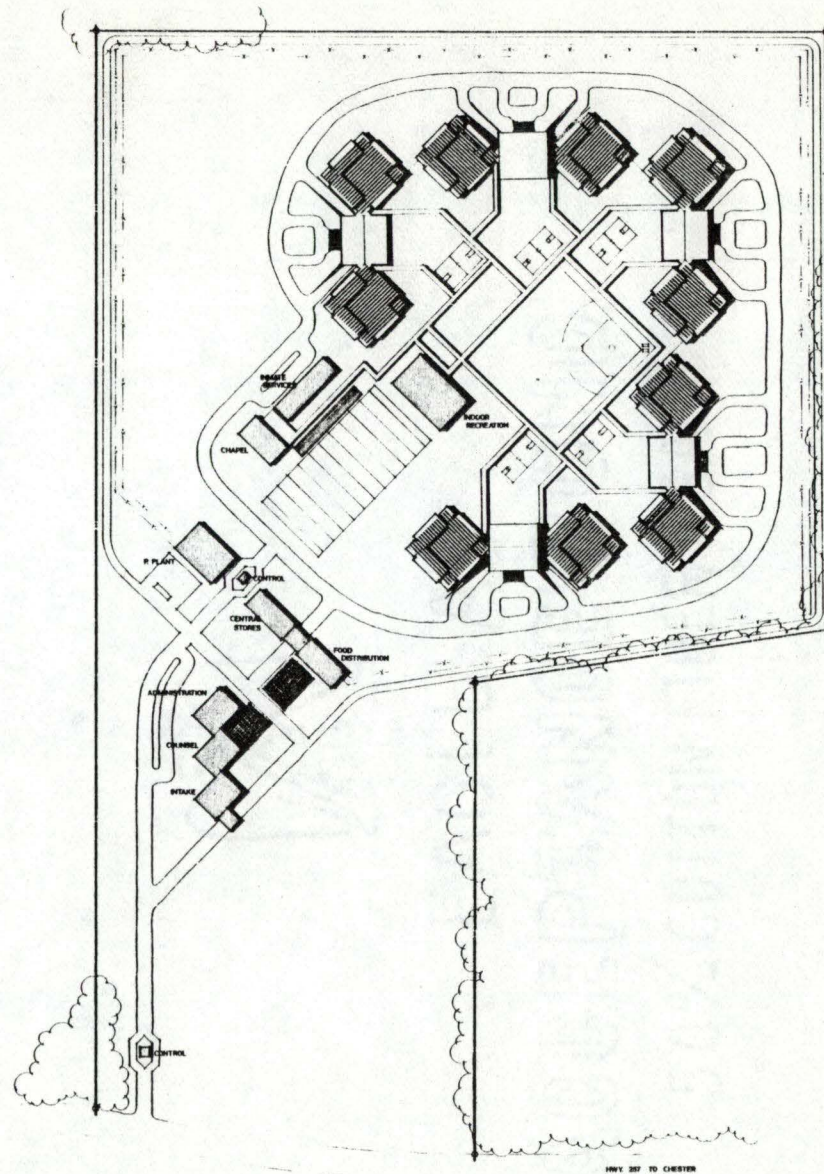


FIG. 22

Fifth Order of Interaction and Control:
A Neighborhood; the Housing Unit

Two living units are combined around selected minimal facilities representative of the home environment to become a housing unit of 80 inmates.²³ These facilities, dining, visiting, recreation, etc., serve as catalysts for neighborhood activities. At this level of interaction and control, the spatial sequence also includes the outdoor recreation areas. The flexibility for interaction with inmates, staff and community is encouraged within a range of supervision and security provisions.

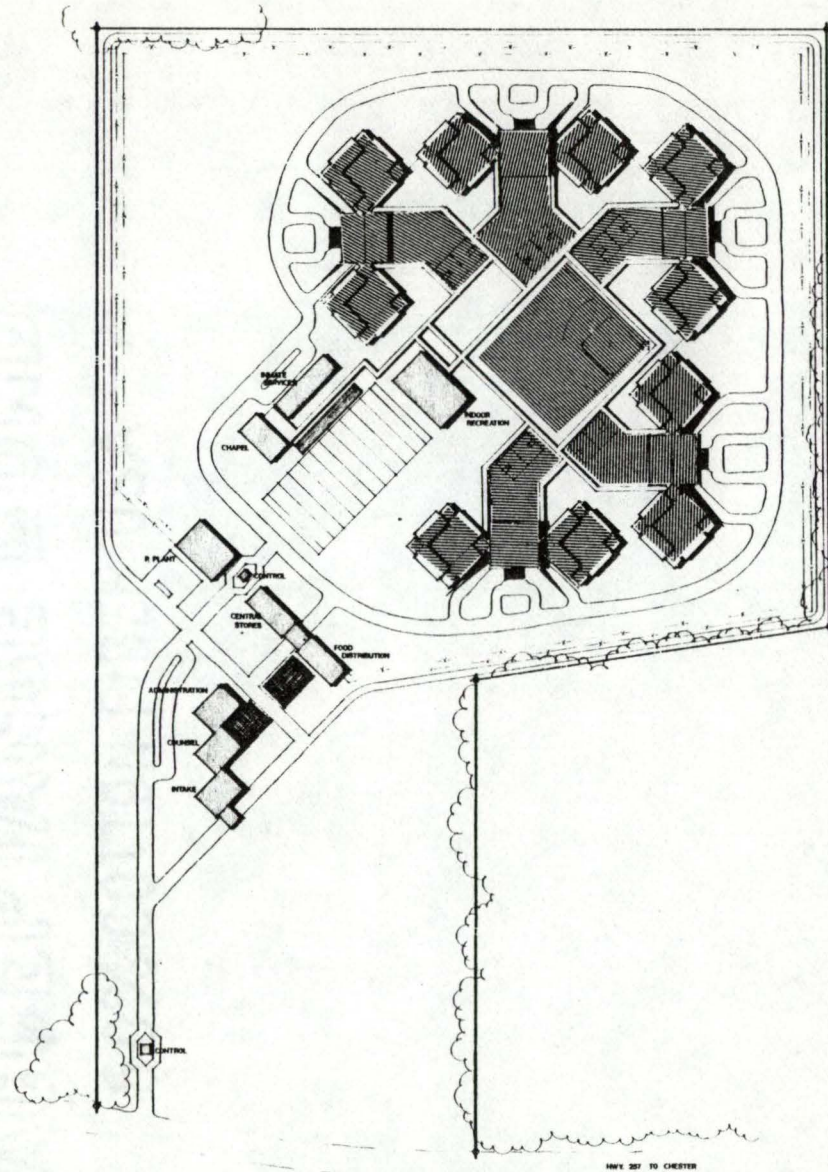


FIG. 23

Sixth Order of Interaction and Control: The Village; the Inmate Community

The five housing units are combined to make up the inmate community which contains the components necessary for the inmate population to live, work, enjoy recreation, and receive the benefits of life in a small village.²⁴ The major security element, the perimeter fence, unobtrusively encircles this part of the facility. Control and supervision of the community is provided through direct staff supervision.

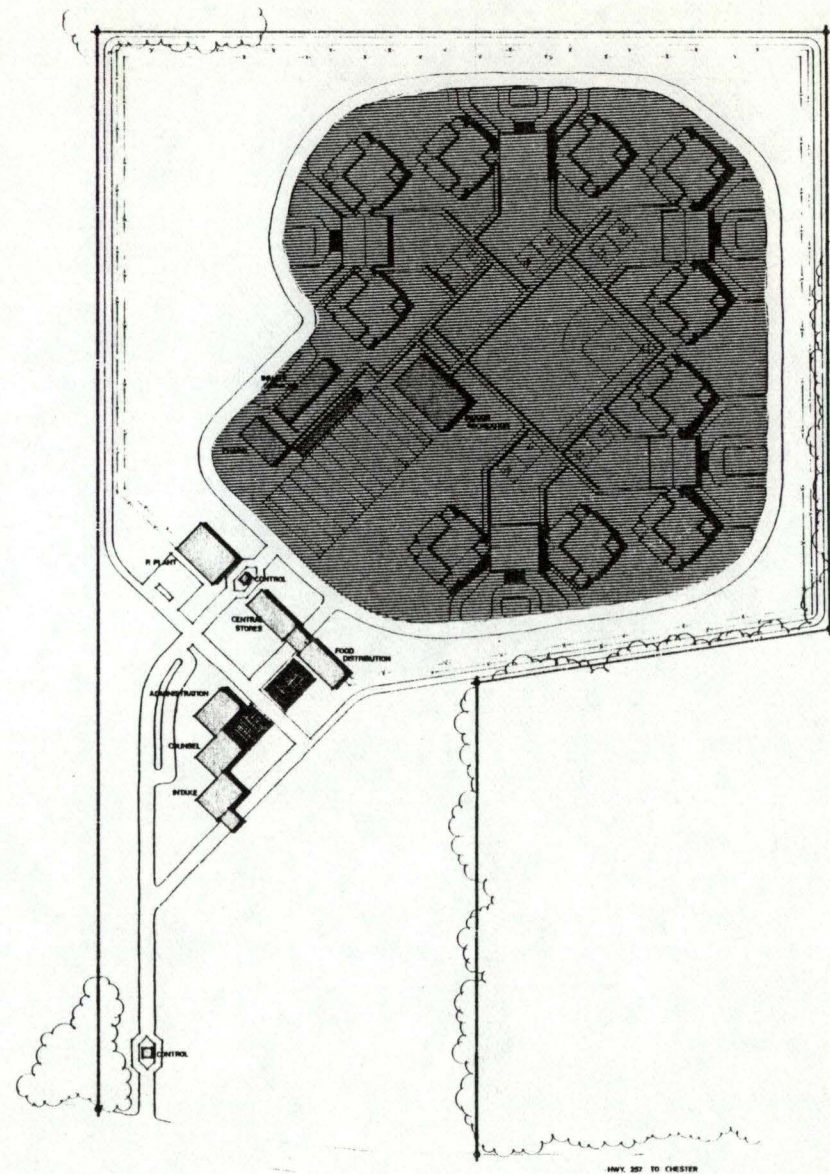


FIG. 24

Seventh Order of Interaction and Control:
The Village System; the Correctional Facility

The correctional facility is actually one level before the State Correctional System which would be the equivalent of the village system. The correctional facility would include all of the support and administrative functions that would be necessary to promote the inmate community. Minimum security would be necessary because of the lack of inmate involvement in these areas.

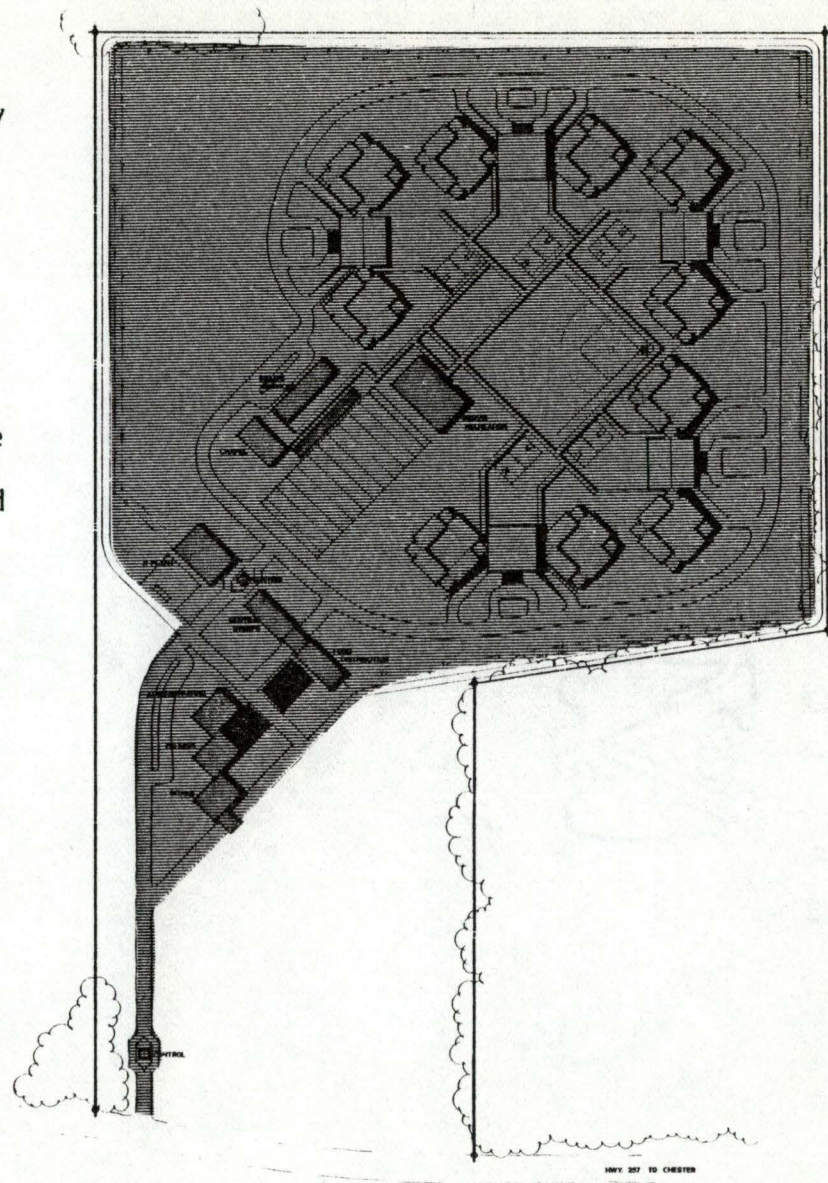


FIG. 25

Eighth Level of Interaction and Control: The State Correctional System and the Community

This level involves the admission of the inmate into the correctional system and the eventual return of the inmate back into the community. This point of either ingress or egress is critical to the successful return to the community because the decisions made here will determine the treatment/custodial program into which the inmate is placed.

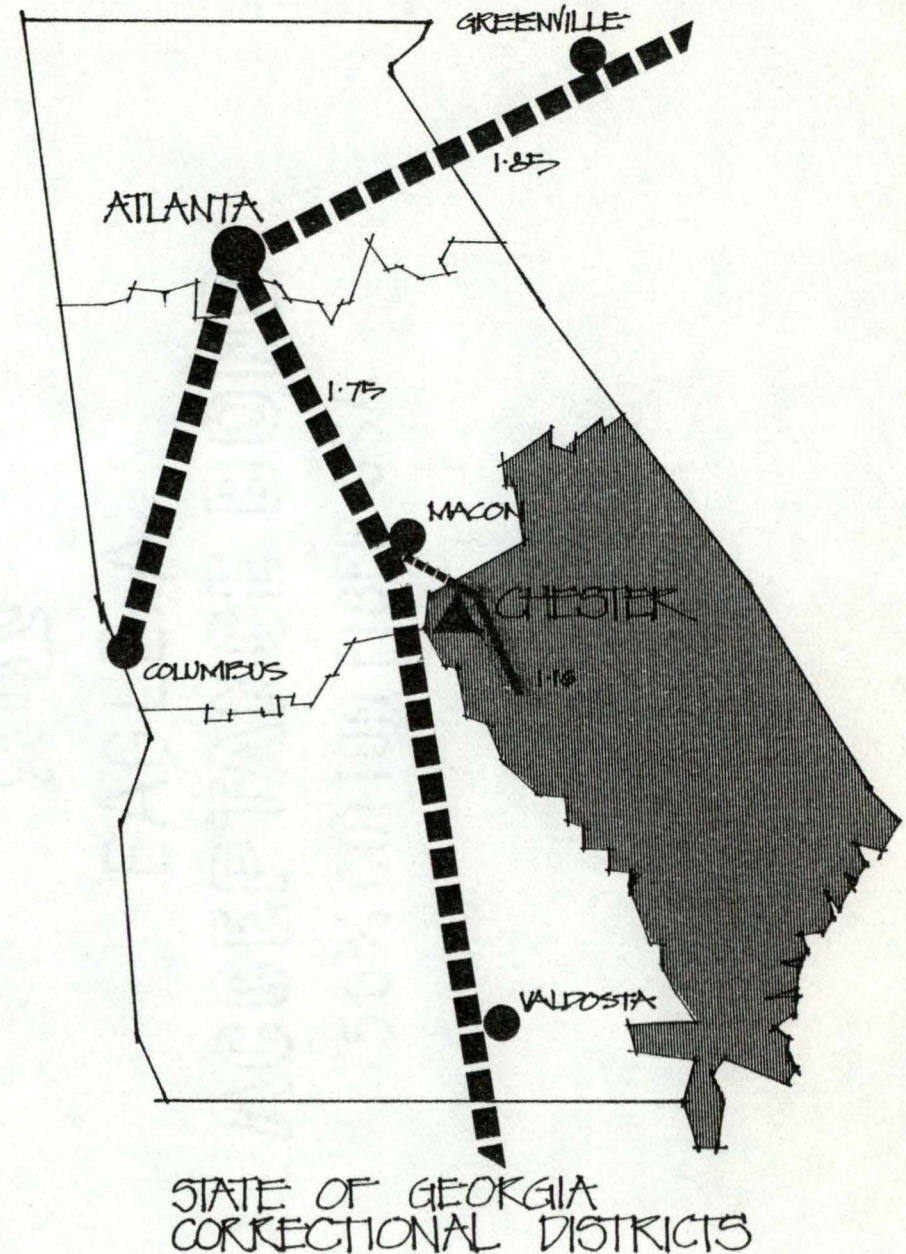


FIG. 26.

SITE ANALYSIS

SITE INVESTIGATION

The author has elected to use the site selected by the Georgia Department of Offender Rehabilitation (D.O.R.) because of the academic nature of this project. In a more realistic situation this particular location could be questionable in terms of its ability to respond to therapeutic goals as recognized by correctional planners.

The focus of this project has been to investigate how the housing element of this particular type facility (medium security, work-oriented) can maintain its custody role while promoting the rehabilitation and reintegration of the inmate back into the community as a responsible citizen. The geographic location of the facility can become a key factor in the rehabilitation process because the program of care requires that the inmate be accessible to his family, friends, and any part-time professionals who may be involved in a particular treatment program (doctors, counselors, teachers, etc.). Since the inmate's daily schedule limits the time he has for visits, the facility's location should not discourage those opportunities for interaction.²⁵ The location and its accessibility for an inmate's socio-cultural ties should become a major issue in responding to his treatment needs. Preferably, the location should be near the same community to which the inmate will eventually return.

The following issues should be considered in selecting a site for this particular type of facility. The inmate housing can then consider these in becoming part of the overall facility development plan.²⁶

The site should be developed to transmit a sense of accessibility to help encourage community involvement.

The site should lend itself to therapeutic and rehabilitative factors, but also reflect a security role (interaction levels responding to limits of control/security).

Both the building and site treatment should serve to symbolize the importance of rehabilitation (versus the de-humanizing character often associated with correctional institutions).

Although the site location selected by the D.O.R. responds well to the economic and maintenance needs of the surrounding rural community

of Chester, it is important to recognize the possible impact such an isolated site might have on the eventual rehabilitation of the inmate. Listed are several disadvantages which are inherent in facilities isolated from urban areas which reinforce socio-cultural ties of the typical inmate.

Work and/or study opportunities for inmates to facilitate re-integration into society are curtailed in prisons isolated from educational centers and work sites.

Temporary work release arrangements usually are terminated upon parole or discharge when a person returns to the community.

Fewer visitors come to isolated institutions, thus limiting contacts through personal or conjugal visits, community events, sports events, etc.

Field trips and home furloughs as rewards become more impractical.

Staff are selected from a predominately rural population having little in common with the inmates.

The most frequently heard argument against locating prisons in or near urban communities involve security concerns. Many citizens feel that offenders on temporary release programs will not live up to community standards of behavior. Another fear is that a correctional center will cause the surrounding property to lose value. Conversely, a new correctional facility is considered to be an economic advantage in terms of job openings and the stimulation of economic competition in the area.²⁷

SITE CONTEXT

The 60 acre site selected for the Central Georgia Correctional Center is located just outside the city limits of the town of Chester in Dodge County. The local community is agrarian in nature and consists of approximately 180 low income residents, one school, six churches, and 21 business and industrial buildings. Zoning is of no difficulty in that Dodge County has no zoning ordinance. The closest metropolitan center of significance would be that of Macon, located approximately 50 miles to the northwest.

SITE ANALYSIS

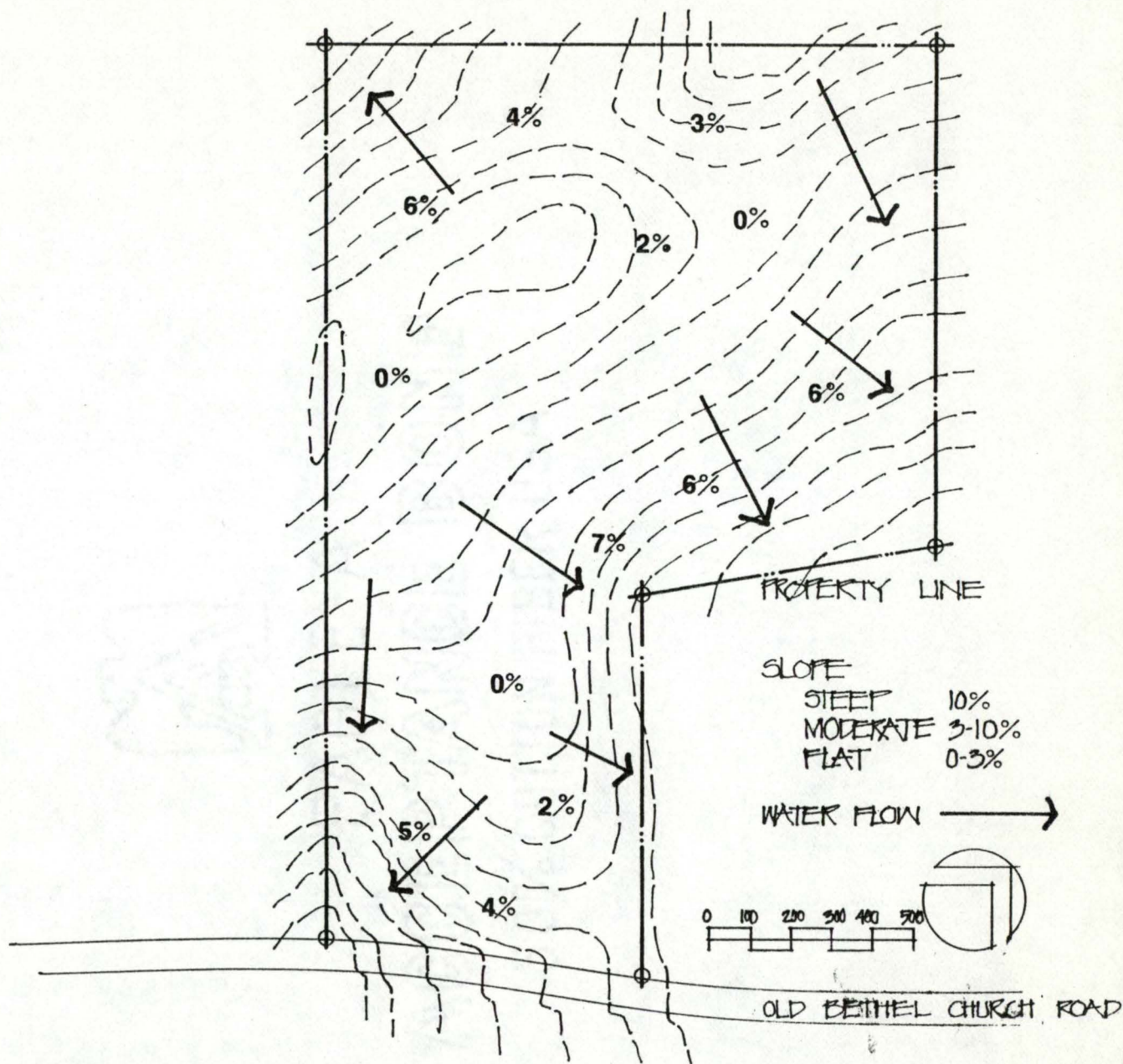
Access to the site is by way of a dirt road known as Old Bethel Church Road which connects Georgia Highway #257 and Georgia Highway #126. Interstate #16, to Macon, is approximately 14 miles east via Highway #257.

Frontage on Old Bethel Church Road is approximately 770 feet. The property extends northward approximately 2,203 feet and widens to the east approximately 980 feet north of the road to a total width of approximately 1,474 feet. The tract consists primarily of cultivated land and sandy loam soil generally considered very productive. It gently slopes from the northwest corner down to Old Bethel Church Road on the south with an additional slight slope from east to west. Coniferous trees line the site boundary on the east with a small group of hardwoods both at the west and south corners. The remainder of the site is bounded by cultivated fields.

The climate is generally mild and wet with some freezing in the winter. There is a minimal amount of snow and sleet during the winter, and rainfall is moderate to heavy. The prevailing winds in the summer are southwesterly while winter breezes come predominately from a northeasterly direction.

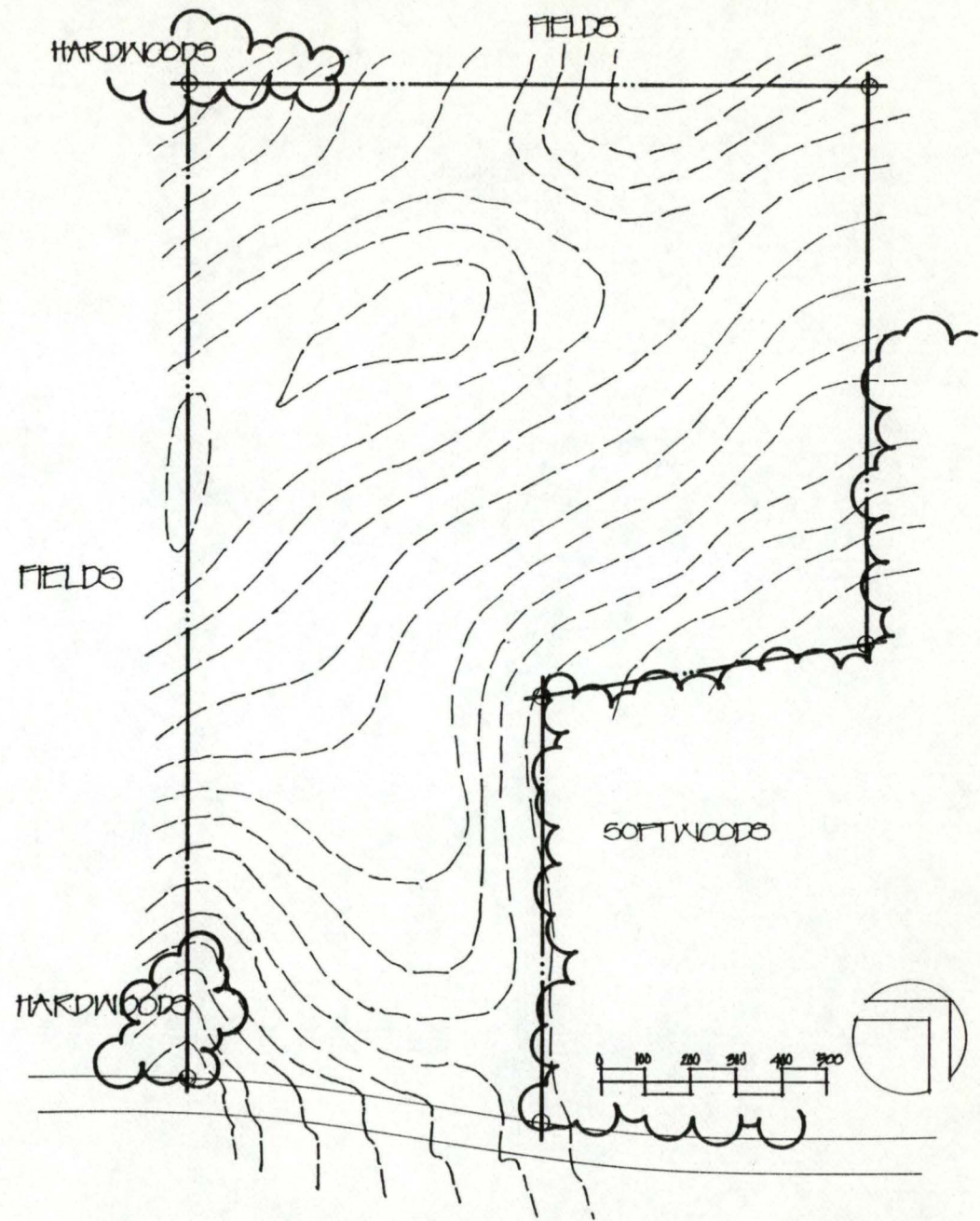
There are no disturbing noises or odors to affect any design considerations. Visually, an expansive view of the Piedmont region occurs from many areas on the site. The most stimulating vista appears from looking either east or west from atop the slight ridge running north and south in the northern part of the site. Views onto the site occur from Old Bethel Church Road looking to the northwest onto the site.

Present pedestrian and vehicular circulation through the site is non-existent, but any portion is easily accessible. Vehicular circulation to the site will be by way of the existing Old Bethel Church Road.



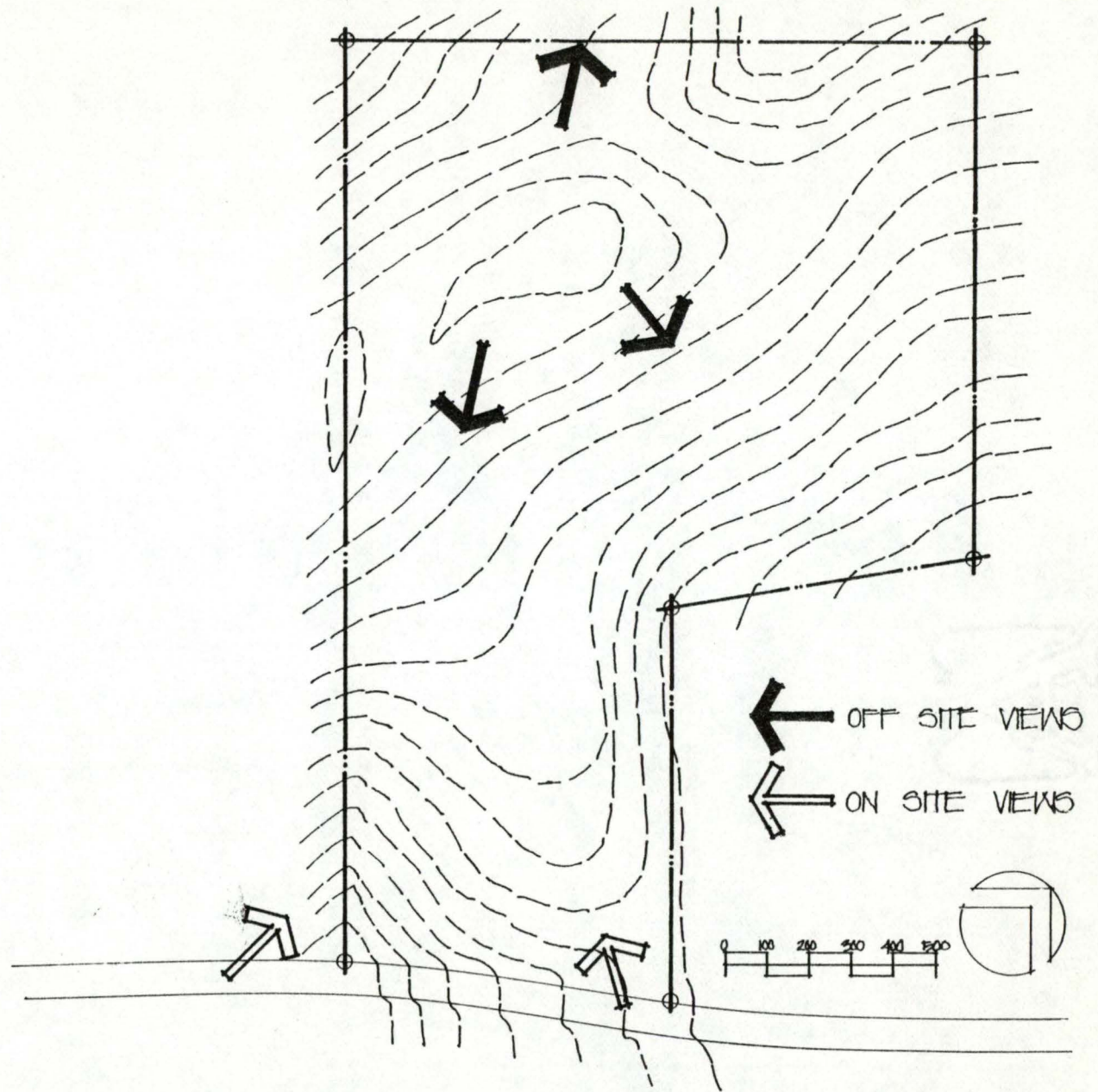
SITE ANALYSIS

DRAINAGE



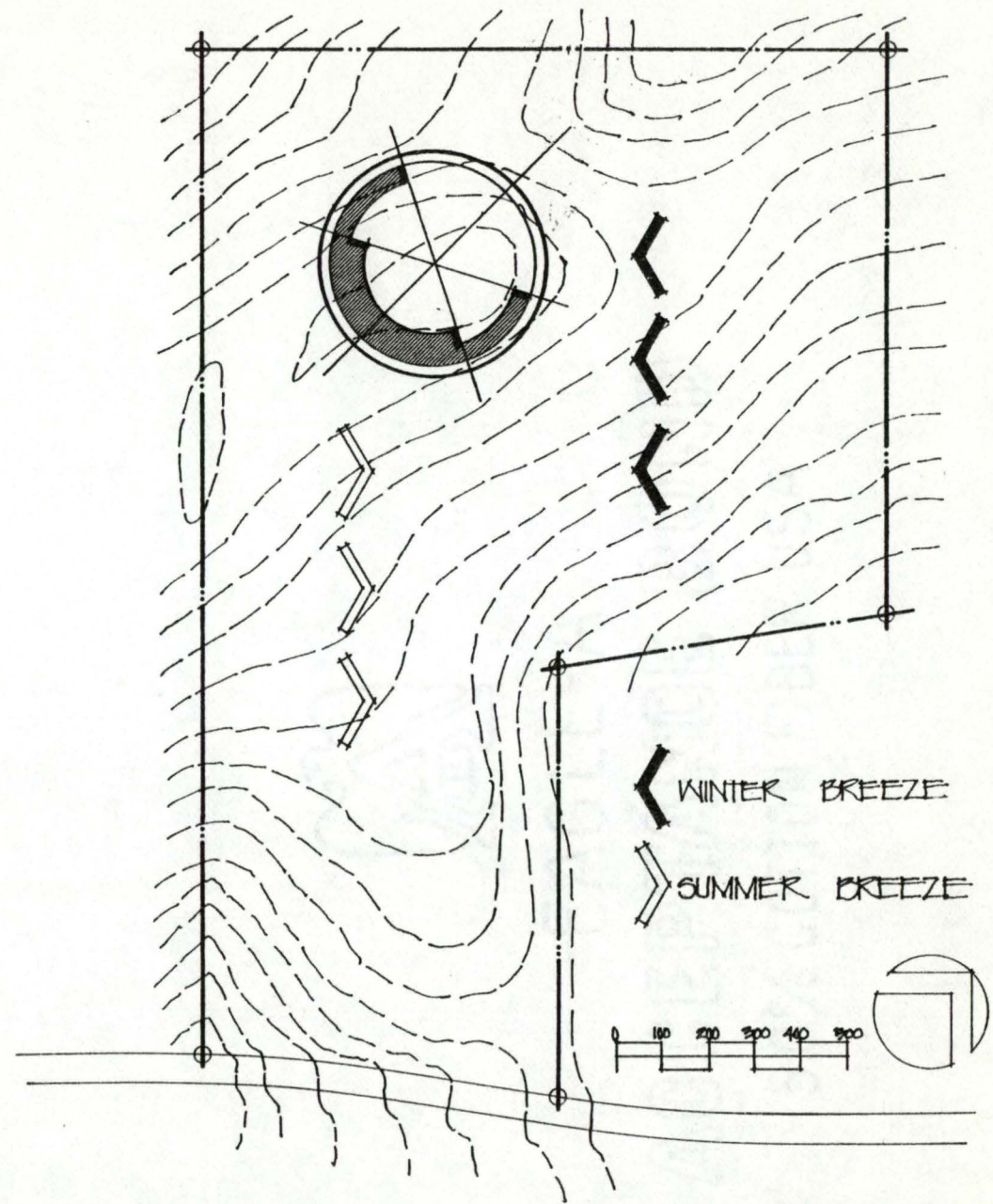
SITE ANALYSIS

VEGETATION



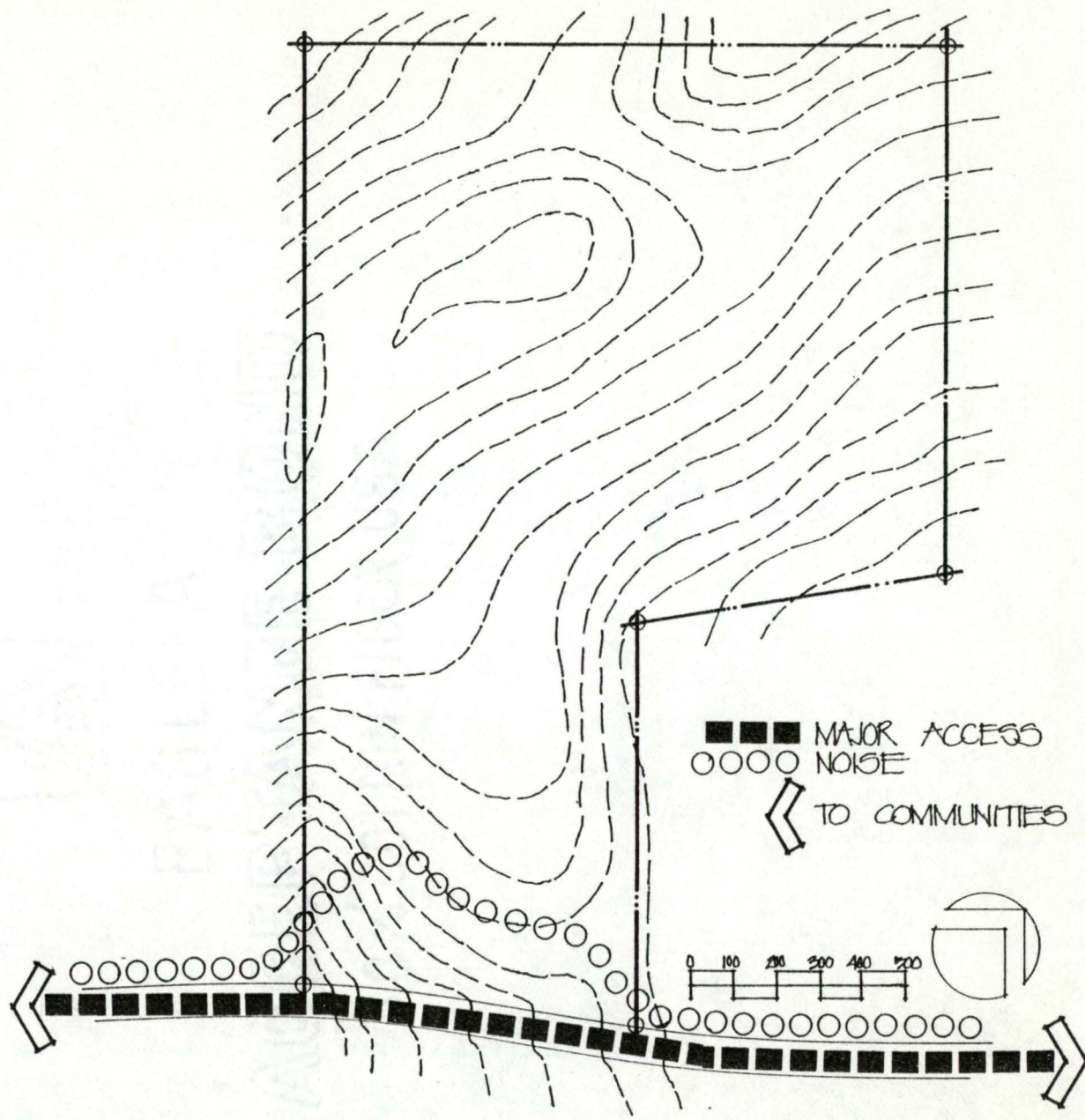
SITE ANALYSIS

VISUAL



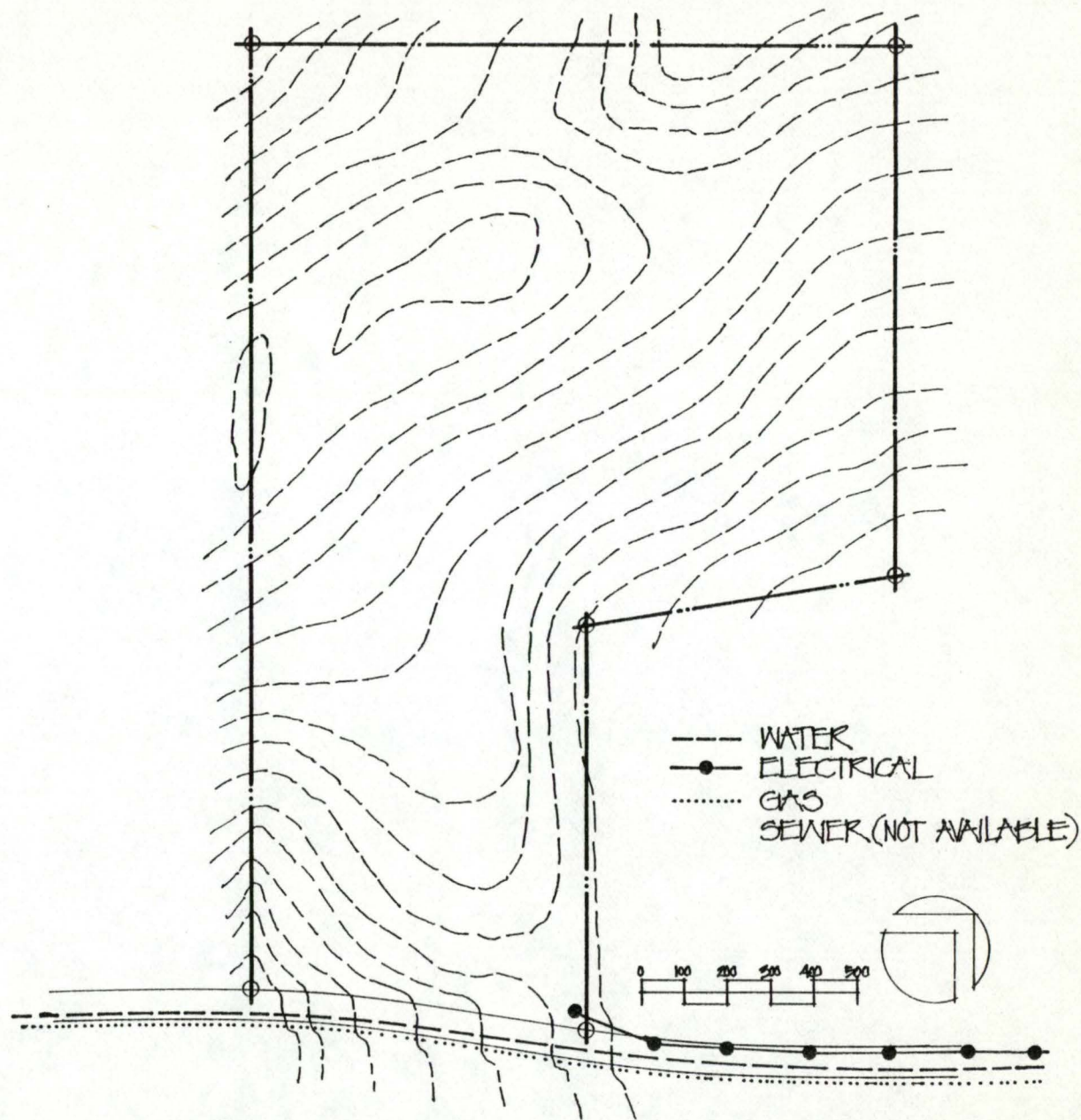
SITE ANALYSIS

CLIMATE



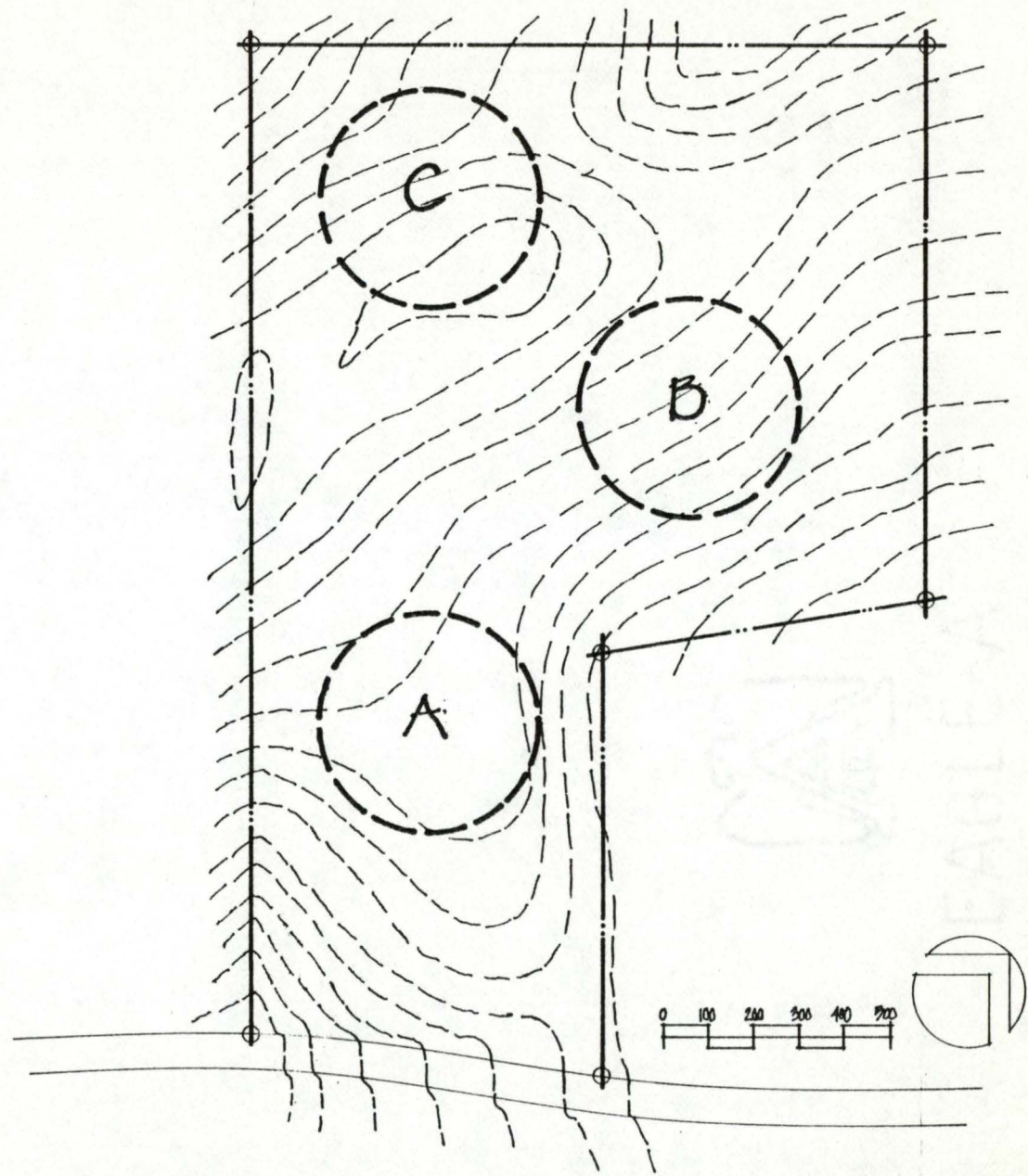
SITE ANALYSIS

ACCESS/NOISE



SITE ANALYSIS

UTILITIES



SITE ANALYSIS

SITE SELECTION

SITE SELECTION*

PROS

CONS

A

Identification with community
Utilize trees as psychological
barrier

Road noise
Vistas off site
Expandability
Planning flexibility
Slope

● B

Expandability
Planning flexibility
Slope
Vistas off site
Road Noise
Utilize trees as psychological
barrier

Identification with community

C

Slope
Vistas off site
Road noise

Expandability
Planning flexibility
Identification with community

*Based on the potential to provide treatment services and maintain the
security role.

DESIGN OBJECTIVES

Provide a sequence of space to identify and encourage different levels of inmate interaction and security limitations.

Establish visual interaction between interior and exterior areas. Promote as part of the interaction sequence.

Provide for elements characteristic of the home environment to promote individual and group motivation in using them responsibly.

Reflect a residential characteristic in the design aesthetic.

Develop a sense of access and permeability which encourages community involvement.

PROGRAMMATIC NEEDS

PROGRAMMATIC NEEDS

The programmatic needs of the housing community should reflect the design considerations and address the treatment and custodial roles as outlined for this particular type of rehabilitative program. This specific program necessitates that the various programmatic areas have the flexibility to adapt to a variety of inmate interaction groups within the range of staff treatment attitudes and maintain the ability to provide for different levels of security and control.

The square footage program represents these considerations as broken down into specific spatial requirements. The projected areas are listed for one housing unit of 80 inmates. This list is subdivided into the major functions of which each is further broken down into its subfunctions. Some general remarks are directed to these spaces with the area requirements given in square feet.

The total housing area required for a community of 400 inmates in a facility specifically designed to reflect the previously outlined treatment and custodial objectives would be approximately 190,000 square feet, or 475 square feet per inmate. (This does not include the support, administrative, and inmate service functions.)

SQUARE FOOTAGE PROGRAM	FUNCTION	SUBFUNCTION	REMARKS	AREA	TOTAL
	HOUSING	Rooms	One/Inmate	80x 108 Sq.Ft.	8640 Sq.Ft.
		Subgroup Space	One/5-6 Inmates	14x 144 Sq.Ft.	2016 Sq.Ft.
		Group Rooms	One/11-12 Inmates	8x 324 Sq.Ft.	2592 Sq.Ft.
		Lounge	One/40 Inmates	2x1120 Sq.Ft.	2240 Sq.Ft.
		Multi-Use Activity Area	One/40 Inmates Flexible Program- matic Area	2x3600 Sq.Ft.	7200 Sq.Ft.
		Shower Facility	One/5-6 Inmates	14x 108 Sq.Ft.	1512 Sq.Ft.
		Mechanical/ Support	One/40 Inmates	2x1024 Sq.Ft.	2048 Sq.Ft.
		Storage	Inmate Needs	6x 120 Sq.Ft.	720 Sq.Ft.
		Control	CCTV (Vestibule in Emergency Situation)	N/A	
		Service Area	With Food Service	N/A	
		Entrance (Vestibule)	Direct Staff Supervision	4x 336 Sq.Ft.	1344 Sq.Ft.
		Circulation	Emergency Exits	8x 256 Sq.Ft.	<u>1024 Sq.Ft.</u>
					29336 Sq.Ft.

SQUARE FOOTAGE PROGRAM	FUNCTION	SUBFUNCTION	REMARKS	AREA	TOTAL
	DINING	Dining Area	One/80 Inmates Direct Staff Supervision		2000 Sq.Ft.
		Food Service	Inmate Personnel		320 Sq.Ft.
		Food Service Support	Personnel Clean Up	112 Sq.Ft.	112 Sq.Ft.
		Control	Unobtrusive	112 Sq.Ft.	112 Sq.Ft.
		Food Preparation	Separate from Inmates	896 Sq.Ft.	896 Sq.Ft.
		Supervisor/ Control	Supervise Food Prep & Loading Dock Area	112 Sq.Ft.	112 Sq.Ft.
		Locker/Bathroom	Personnel from Outside Community	140 Sq.Ft.	140 Sq.Ft.
		Dry Storage			140 Sq.Ft.
		Cold Storage			140 Sq.Ft.
		Clean Up Area			364 Sq.Ft.
		Service Dock	Direct Supervision		N/A
		Mechanical/ Support	Separate from Housing Unit		<u>140 Sq.Ft.</u>
					4476 Sq.Ft.

SQUARE FOOTAGE PROGRAM	FUNCTION	SUBFUNCTION	REMARKS	AREA	TOTAL
	VISITATION	Private Inter- view Rooms	Inmate/Public Accessibility	2x 196 Sq.Ft.	392 Sq.Ft.
		Outside Visiting Area	Staff Supervision	N/A	
		Reception/Waiting Lobby	Staff Supervision	1800 Sq.Ft.	1800 Sq.Ft.
		Bathroom	Public Access	96 Sq.Ft.	96 Sq.Ft.
		Control	Unobtrusive	96 Sq.Ft.	<u>96 Sq.Ft.</u>
					2384 Sq.Ft.
	RECREATION	Interior Recrea- tion (Multi-Use Activity Area)	Flexibility	3600 Sq.Ft.	N/A
		Exterior Recrea- tion	Direct Supervision	Basketball Court	N/A
		Control/Super- vision	Unobstructed Sight Lines	96 Sq.Ft.	96 Sq.Ft.
		Storage	Recreation Equipment	100 Sq.Ft.	<u>100 Sq.Ft.</u>
					196 Sq.Ft.

SQUARE FOOTAGE
PROGRAM

FUNCTION

SUBFUNCTION

REMARKS

AREA

TOTAL

INMATE
SERVICES

Multi-Use
Classroom

Flexibility

1176 Sq.Ft.

1176 Sq.Ft.

Inmate Records

Active Files
(Copy from Administration)

100 Sq.Ft.

Circulation

(Emergency Exits)

2x 128 Sq.Ft.

256 Sq.Ft.

1532 Sq.Ft.

Total Area Per Housing Unit 37,924 Sq.Ft.

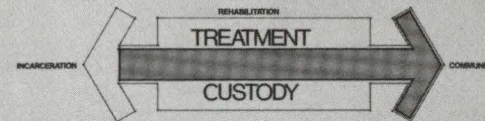
Total Area Inmate Community 189,620 Sq.Ft.
5 Housing Units - 400 Inmates

Inmate/Sq.Ft. Ratio 1:474

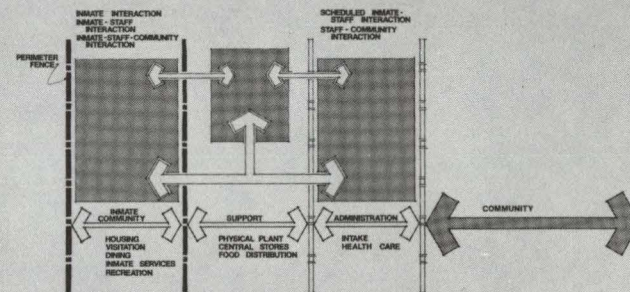
PROPOSAL

INMATE HOUSING FOR A MEDIUM SECURITY, WORK ORIENTED CORRECTIONAL FACILITY

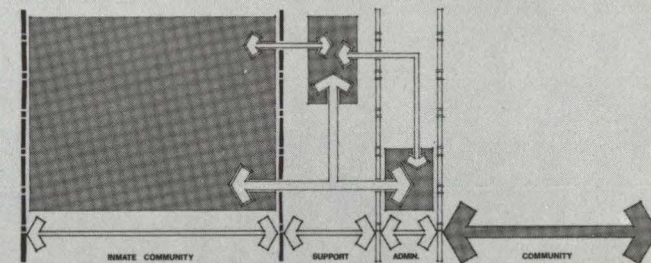
A TERMINAL PROJECT SUBMITTED TO THE FACULTY OF THE COLLEGE OF ARCHITECTURE, CLEMSON UNIVERSITY, IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF ARCHITECTURE. FALL 1983



THE PRIMARY OBJECTIVE OF A CORRECTIONAL FACILITY IS TO HELP PREPARE THE OFFENDER FOR A SUCCESSFUL RE-ENTRY INTO THE COMMUNITY.



FACILITY CONCEPT:
TREATMENT OBJECTIVES SHOULD OCCUR AT THE HOUSING UNIT TO PROMOTE REHABILITATION OF THE INMATE.



PROGRAMMATIC INPUT

USER/NEED HIERARCHY

USERS	CATEGORIES OF NEEDS (ABRAHAM MASLOW)							
	PSYCHOLOGICAL COMFORT ACTIVITY	SAFETY FREEDOM FROM BLURRY SOCIAL	TO BELONG RELATIONSHIPS SECURITY AFFECTION	RECOGNITION SELF IDENTITY ESTEEM RESPECT	TO CREATE EXPRESS SELF FEEL USEFUL, PRODUCTIVITY	SOCIAL UNDERSTANDING CONTROL, SELF A ENVIRONMENT COMPREHENSION	PLEASING ENV. PRIVACY SPIRITUAL GOALS	AESTHETIC
INMATE	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
STAFF	○	●	○	○	○	○	○	○
COMMUNITY	○	●	○	○	○	○	○	○

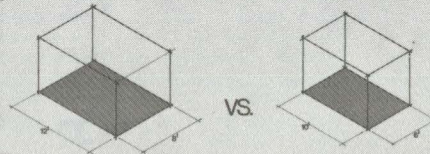
● HIGH IMPORTANCE ● MEDIUM IMPORTANCE ○ LOW IMPORTANCE

DESIGN OBJECTIVES FOR THE INMATE ROOM

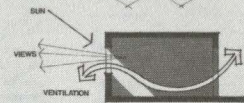
RECOMMENDATIONS BY THE NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMISSION ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE

- PROVISION OF PRIVACY AND PERSONAL SPACE
- MINIMIZATION OF NOISE
- REDUCTION OF SENSORY DEPRIVATION
- ENCOURAGEMENT OF CONSTRUCTIVE INMATE/STAFF RELATIONSHIPS
- PROVISION OF ADEQUATE UTILITY SERVICES

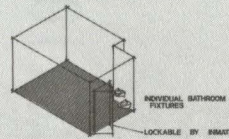
- PROVIDE ROOM DIMENSIONS THAT ALLOW FLEXIBLE FURNITURE ARRANGEMENTS TO REINFORCE INMATE IDENTITY AND REFLECT A RESIDENTIAL CHARACTER



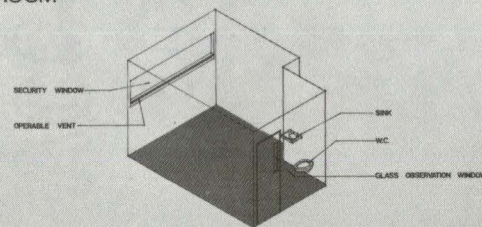
- PROVIDE VIEWS, NATURAL LIGHT, AND VENTILATION TO REINFORCE SENSORY AWARENESS AND ALLOW THE INMATE AN OPPORTUNITY TO ADJUST HIS INDIVIDUAL ENVIRONMENT



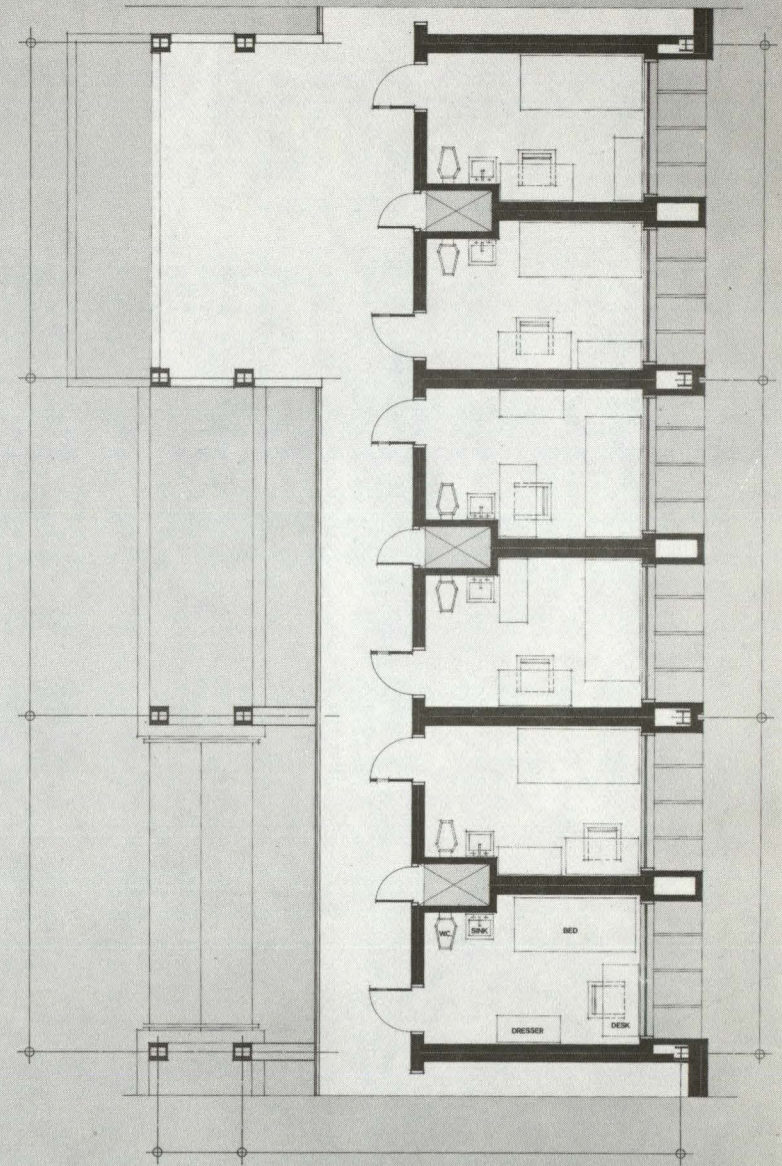
- PROVIDE SECURITY WITHIN INMATE'S ABILITY TO CONTROL HIS INDIVIDUAL SAFETY AND PRIVACY NEEDS



ISOMETRIC OF INMATE ROOM

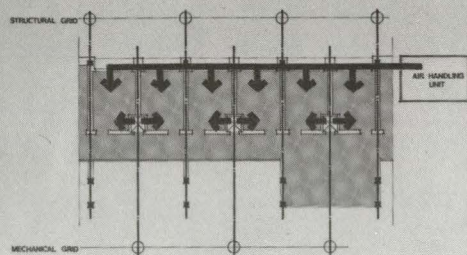


INMATE ROOM DESIGN CRITERIA

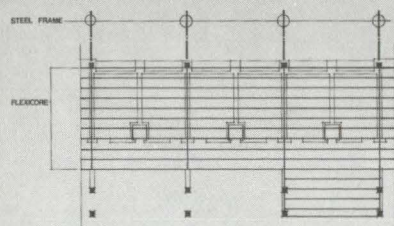
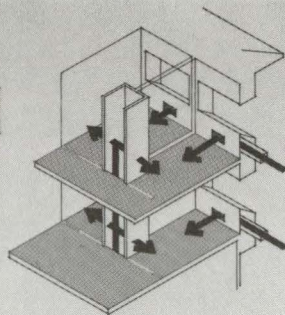


ROOM LAYOUTS

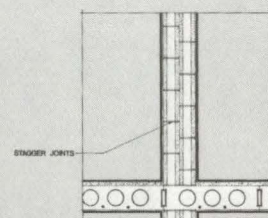
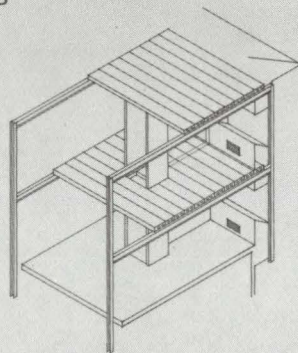




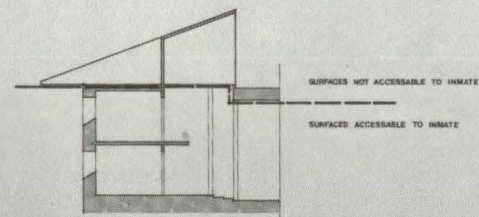
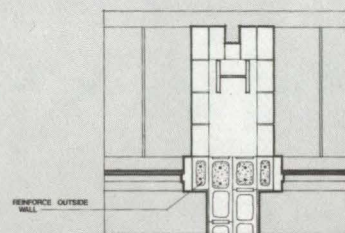
STRUCTURE/MECHANICAL RELATIONSHIPS



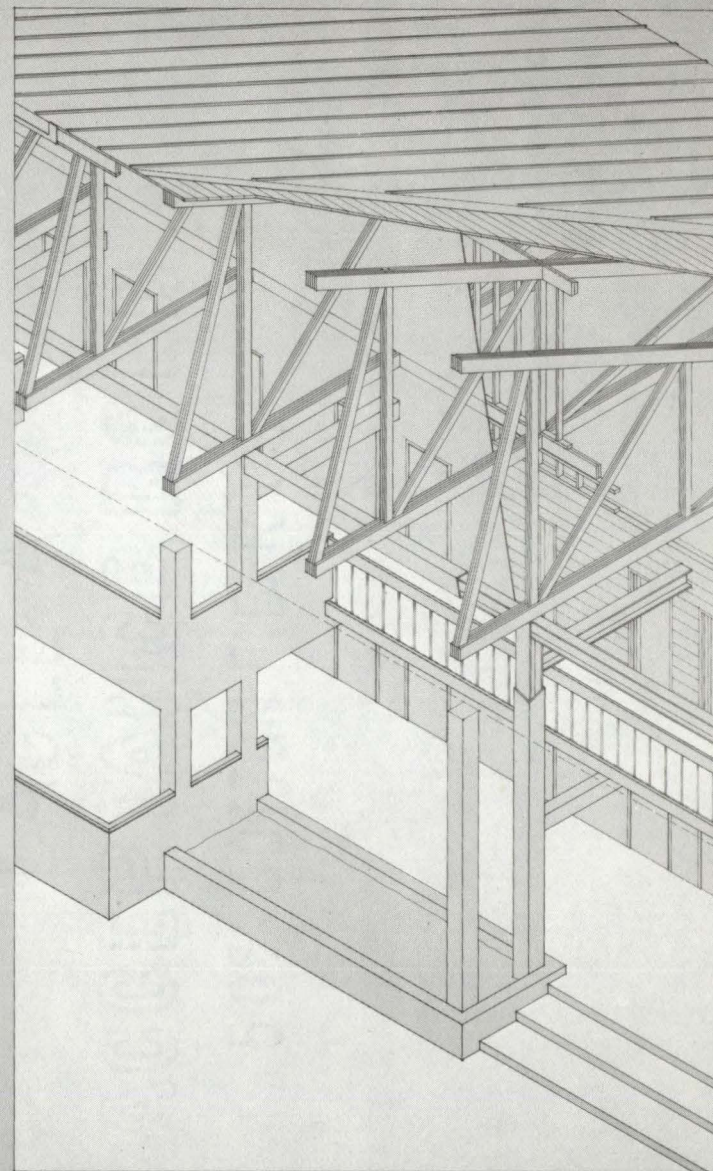
STRUCTURAL RELATIONSHIPS



DETAILS



MATERIALS

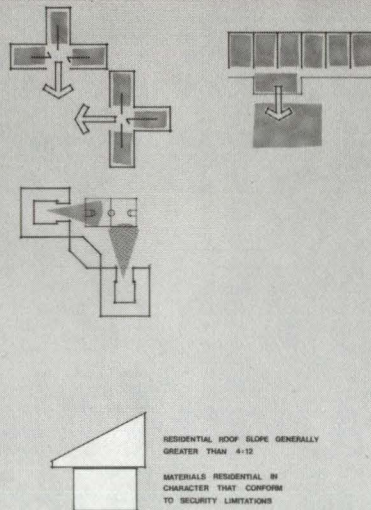


STRUCTURAL ISOMETRIC

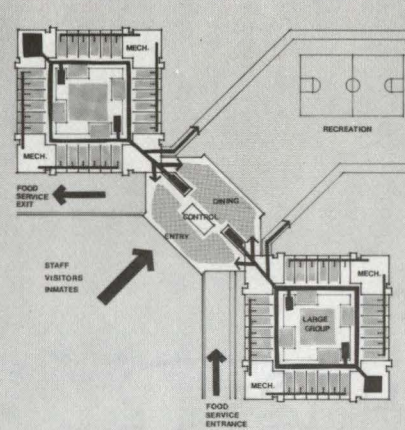
CONSTRUCTION CRITERIA

DESIGN OBJECTIVES FOR HOUSING UNITS

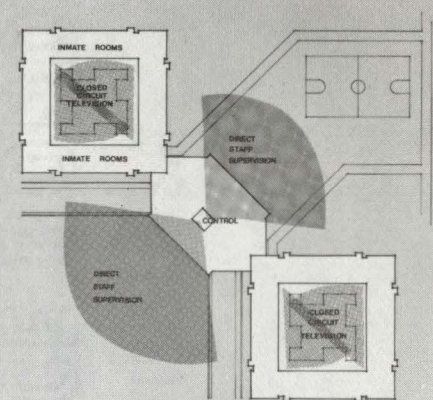
- PROVIDE A SEQUENCE OF SPACE TO IDENTIFY AND ENCOURAGE DIFFERENT LEVELS OF INMATE INTERACTION AND TO ACT AS CONTROL LIMITS
- ESTABLISH VISUAL INTERACTION BETWEEN INTERIOR AND EXTERIOR RECREATION AND MULTI-USE AREAS. PROMOTE AS A PART OF THE INTERACTION SEQUENCE
- PROVIDE FOR ACTIVITIES CHARACTERISTIC OF THE HOME ENVIRONMENT TO PROMOTE INDIVIDUAL AND GROUP MOTIVATION IN USING THEM RESPONSIBLY
- REFLECT A RESIDENTIAL CHARACTERISTIC IN THE DESIGN AESTHETIC



DESIGN CONCEPT



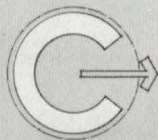
SUPERVISION CONCEPT



FORM CONSIDERATIONS FOR A HOUSING COMMUNITY OF 400 INMATES

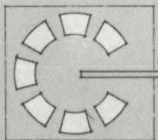
MAXIMUM SECURITY

COMPLETE ENCLOSURE FOR MAXIMUM CONTROL AND SUPERVISION



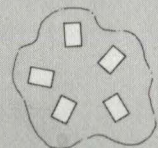
MEDIUM SECURITY

MAINTAIN SENSE OF SECURITY; LESS FEELING OF ENCLOSURE AND CONFINEMENT

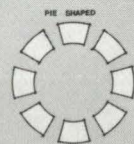


MINIMUM SECURITY

MINIMAL ENCLOSURE AND CONTROL

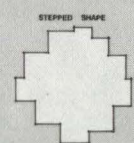


ALTERNATIVES



PIE SHAPED

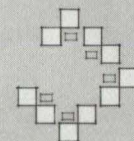
● CORRECT FOCUS OF SUPERVISION ON CENTRAL GROUP AREA
● ROOMS NOT RESPOND TO RECREATION ELEMENTS



STEPPED SHAPE

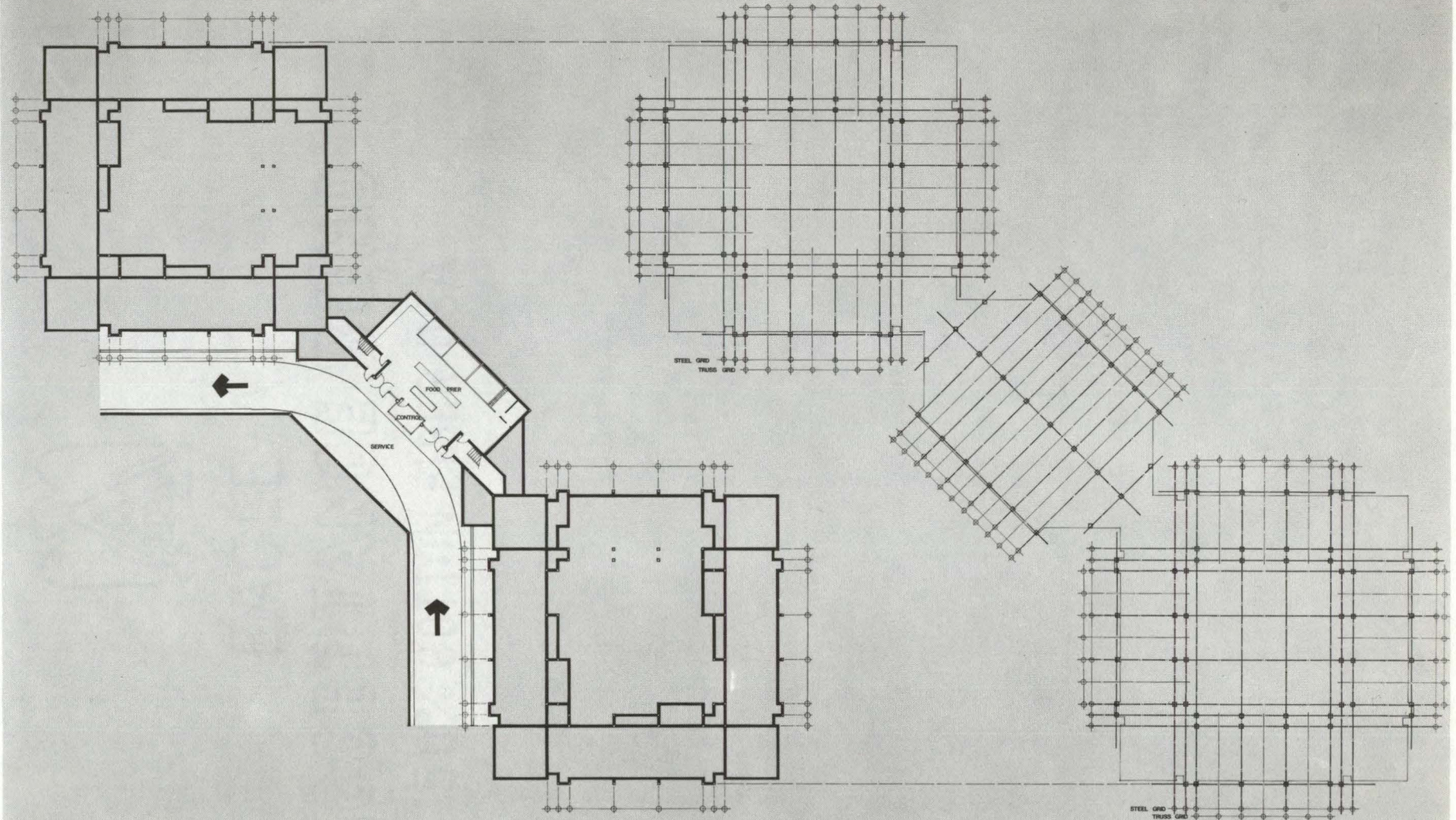
● FOCUS OF SUPERVISION ON CENTRAL GROUP AREA
● CAN RESPOND TO RECREATION ELEMENTS

SCHEMATIC



● 8 HOUSING UNITS EACH WITH 2 GROUPS OF 40 INMATES
● ADAPTS TO SUPERVISION ROLE
● CONSIDERS RECREATION FORMS
● SUGGESTS MEDIUM SECURITY

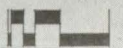
HOUSING UNIT DESIGN CRITERIA

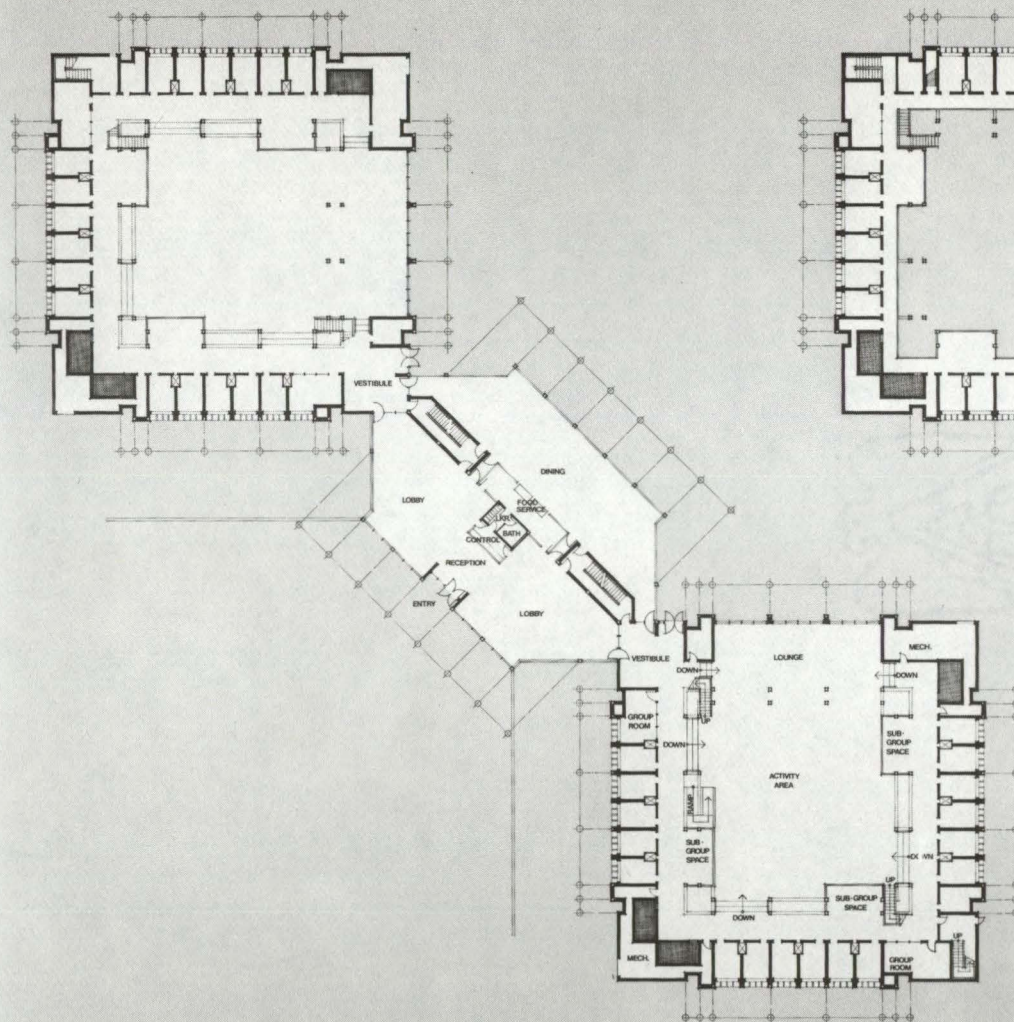


SERVICE LEVEL

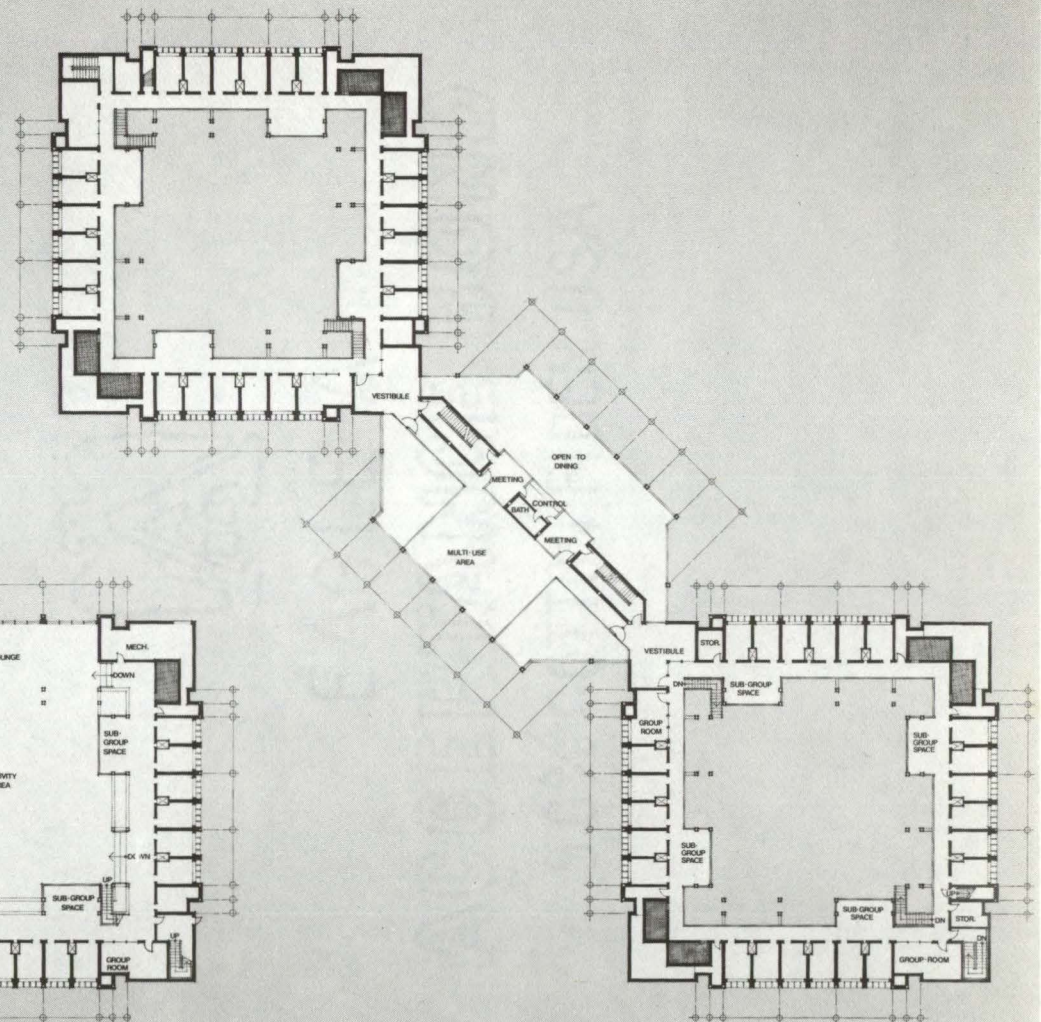
STRUCTURE

PLANS



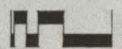


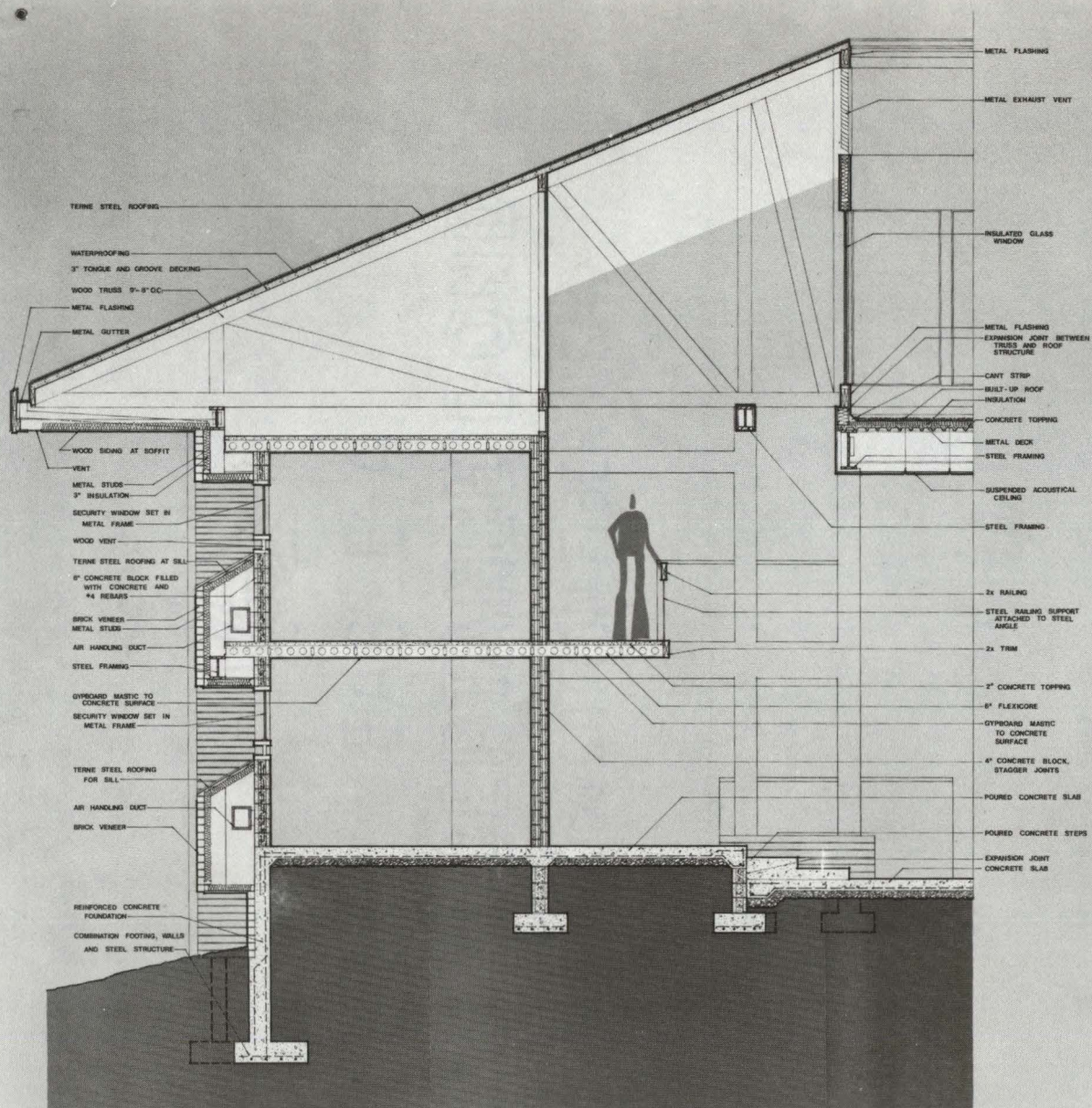
FIRST FLOOR PLAN



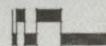
SECOND FLOOR PLAN

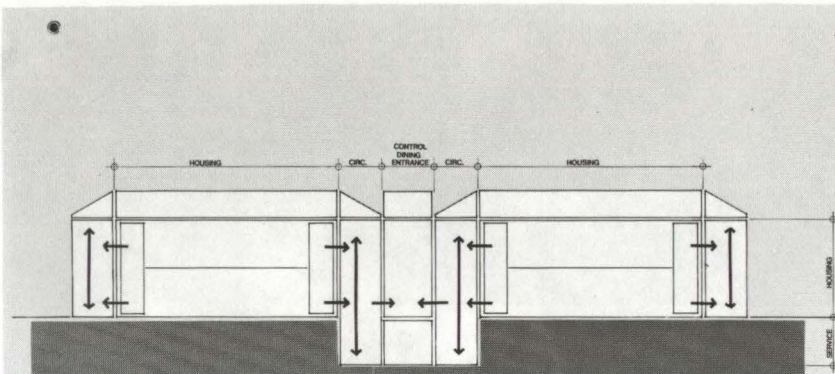
FLOOR PLANS



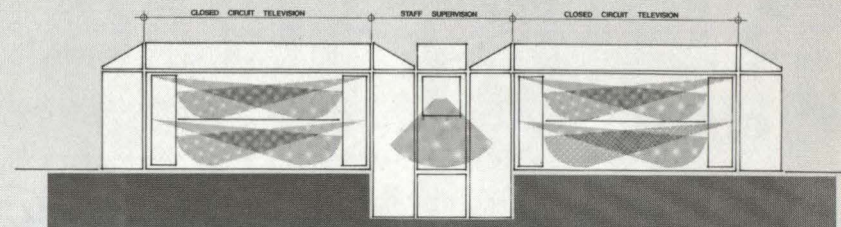


WALL SECTION



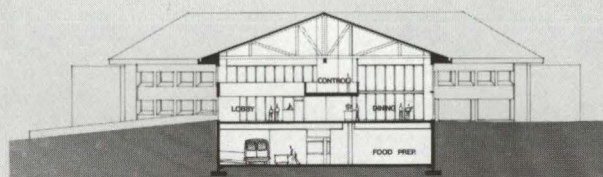


CIRCULATION

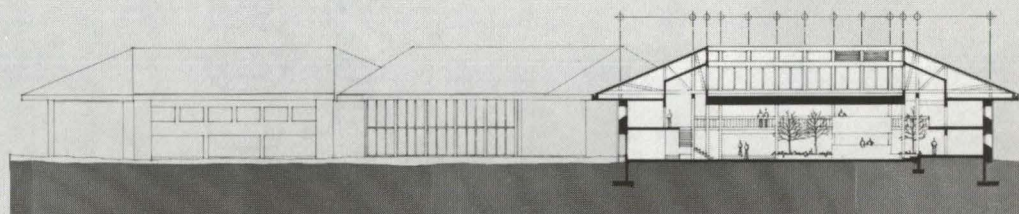


SUPERVISION

CONCEPT DIAGRAMS

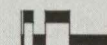


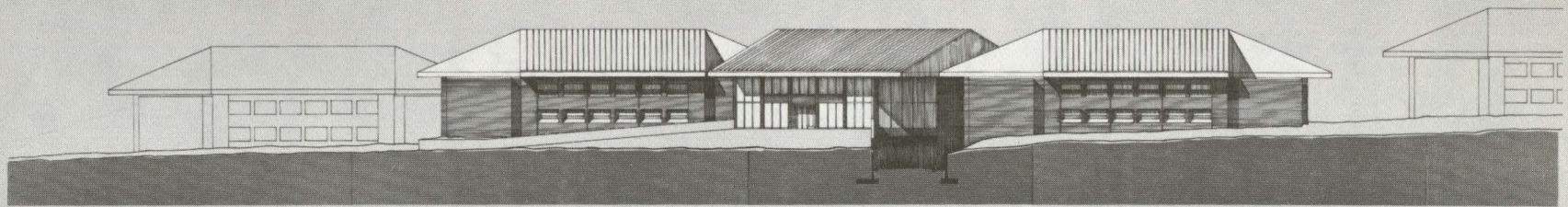
CONTROL / DINING



HOUSING

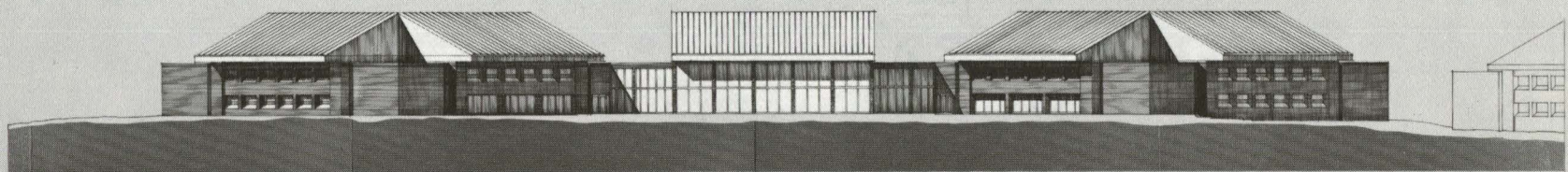
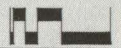
SECTIONS





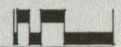
FROM PERIMETER ROAD

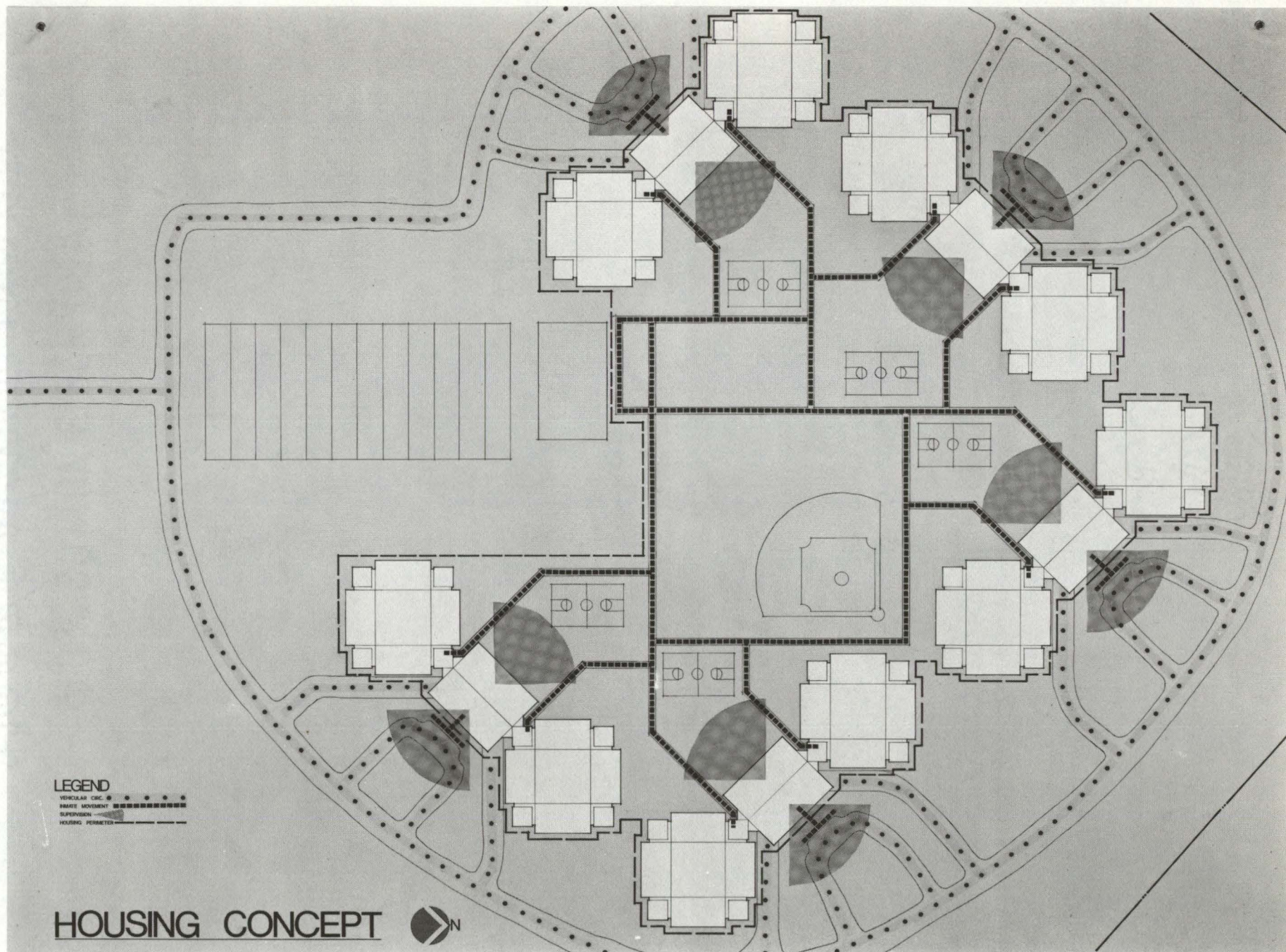
ELEVATION



FROM RECREATION

ELEVATION



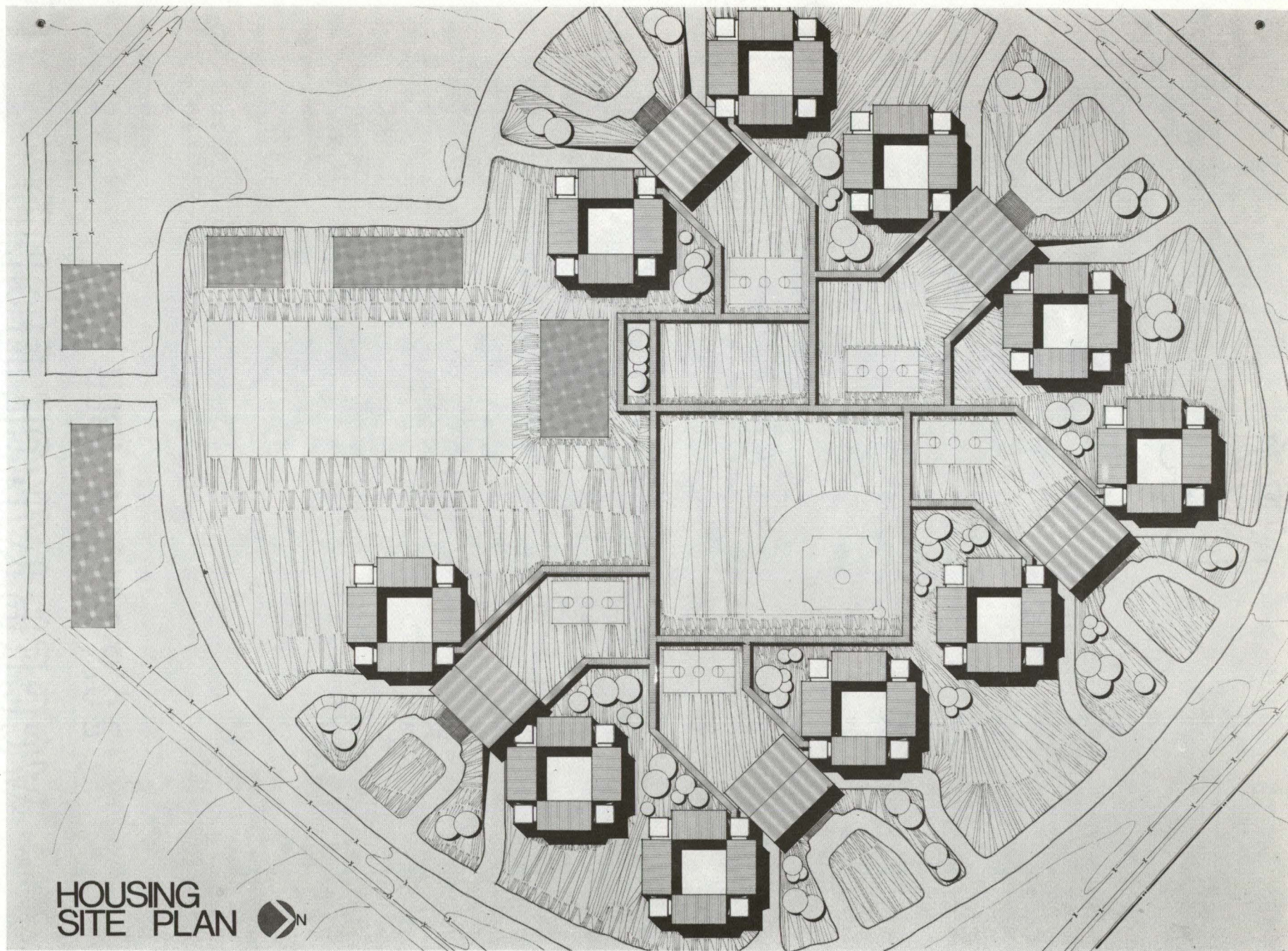


LEGEND

VEHICULAR CIRC. ●●●●●●●●
PEDEST. MOVEMENT - - - - -
SUPERVISION - - - - -
HOUSING PERIMETER ———

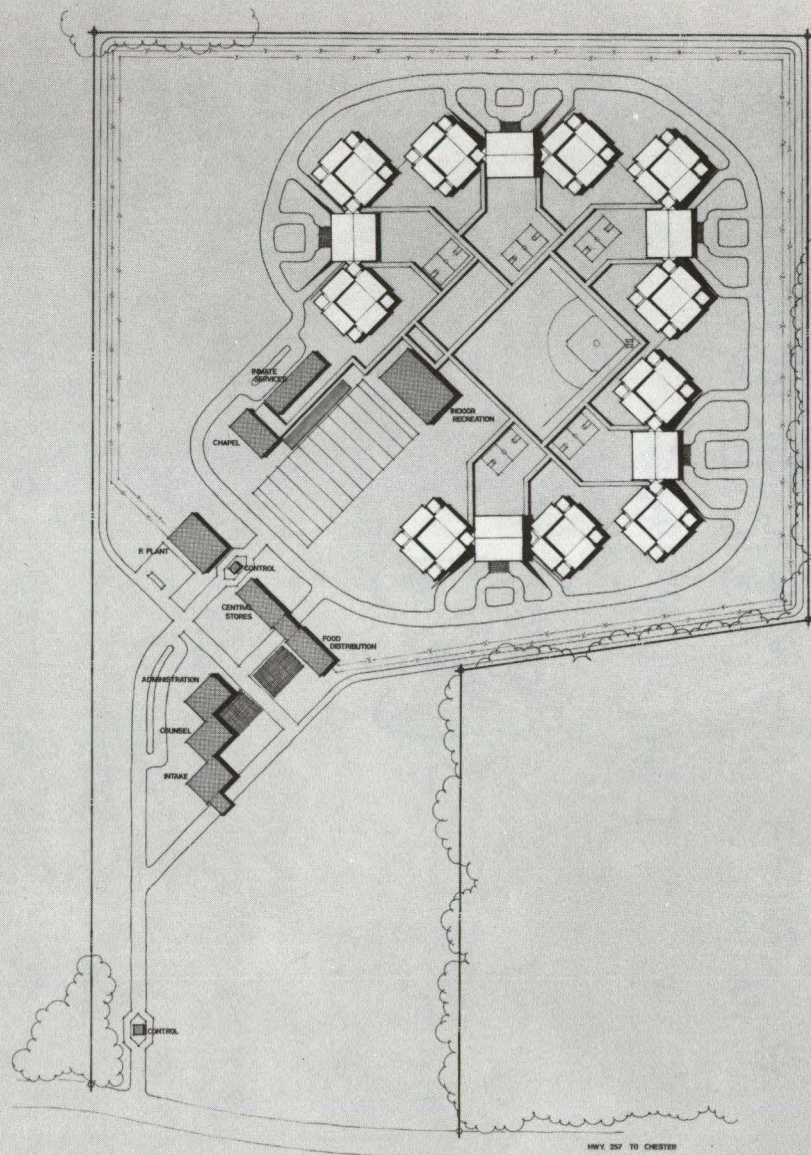
HOUSING CONCEPT



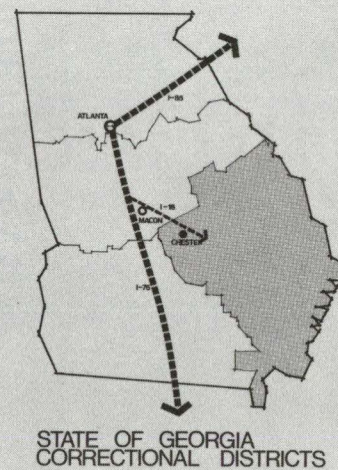
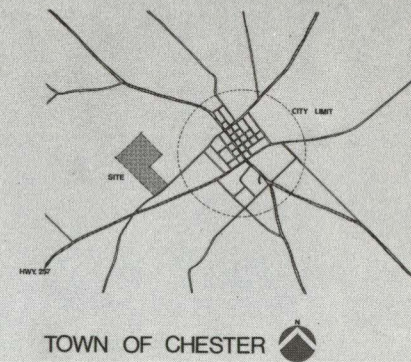


HOUSING
SITE PLAN

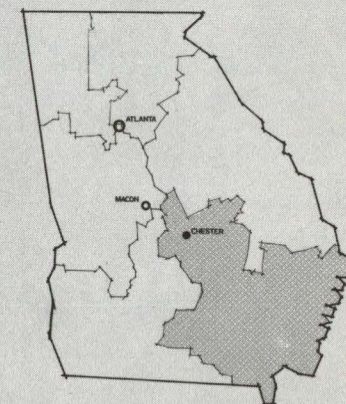




FACILITY MASTER PLAN 

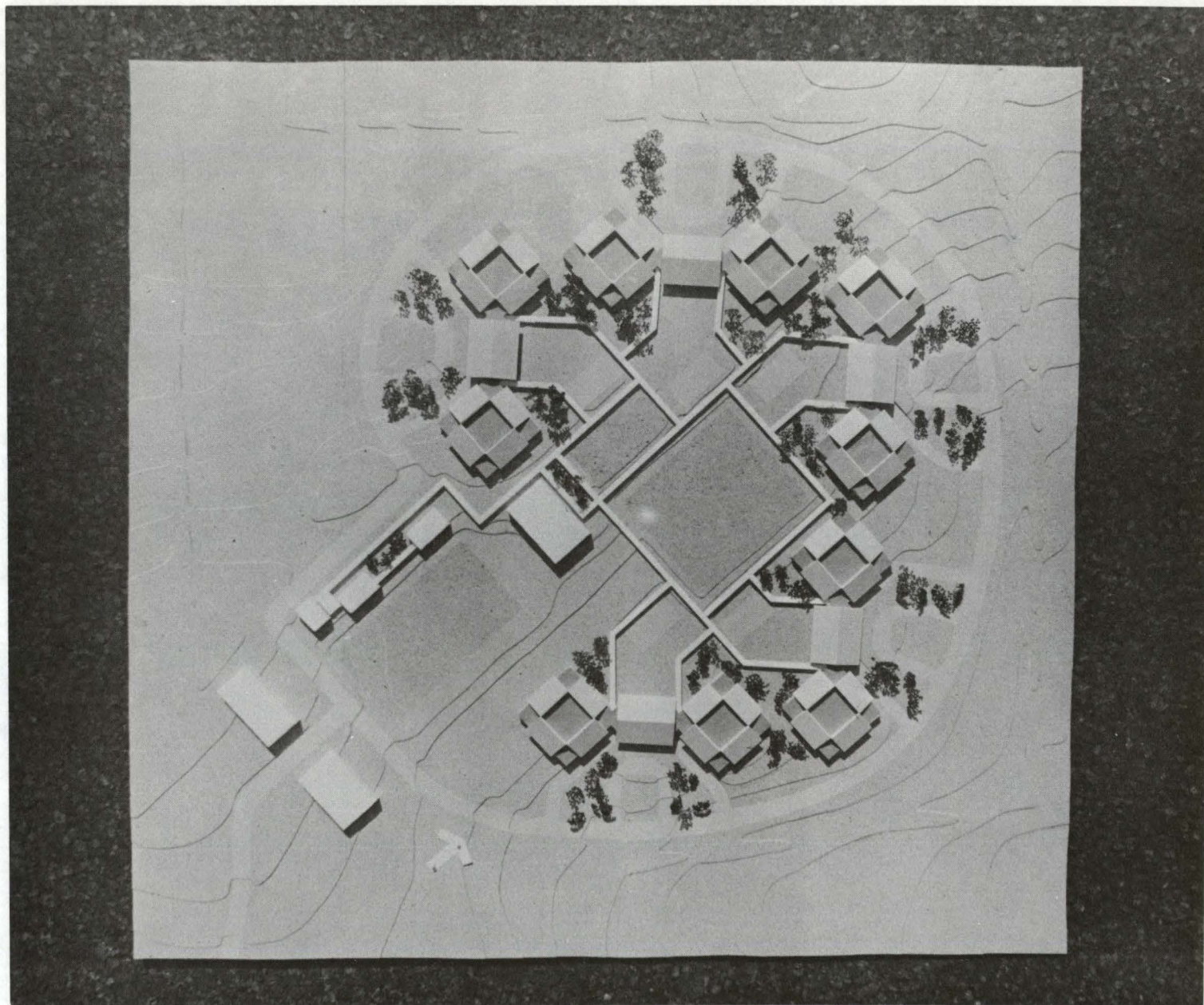


STATE OF GEORGIA
CORRECTIONAL DISTRICTS

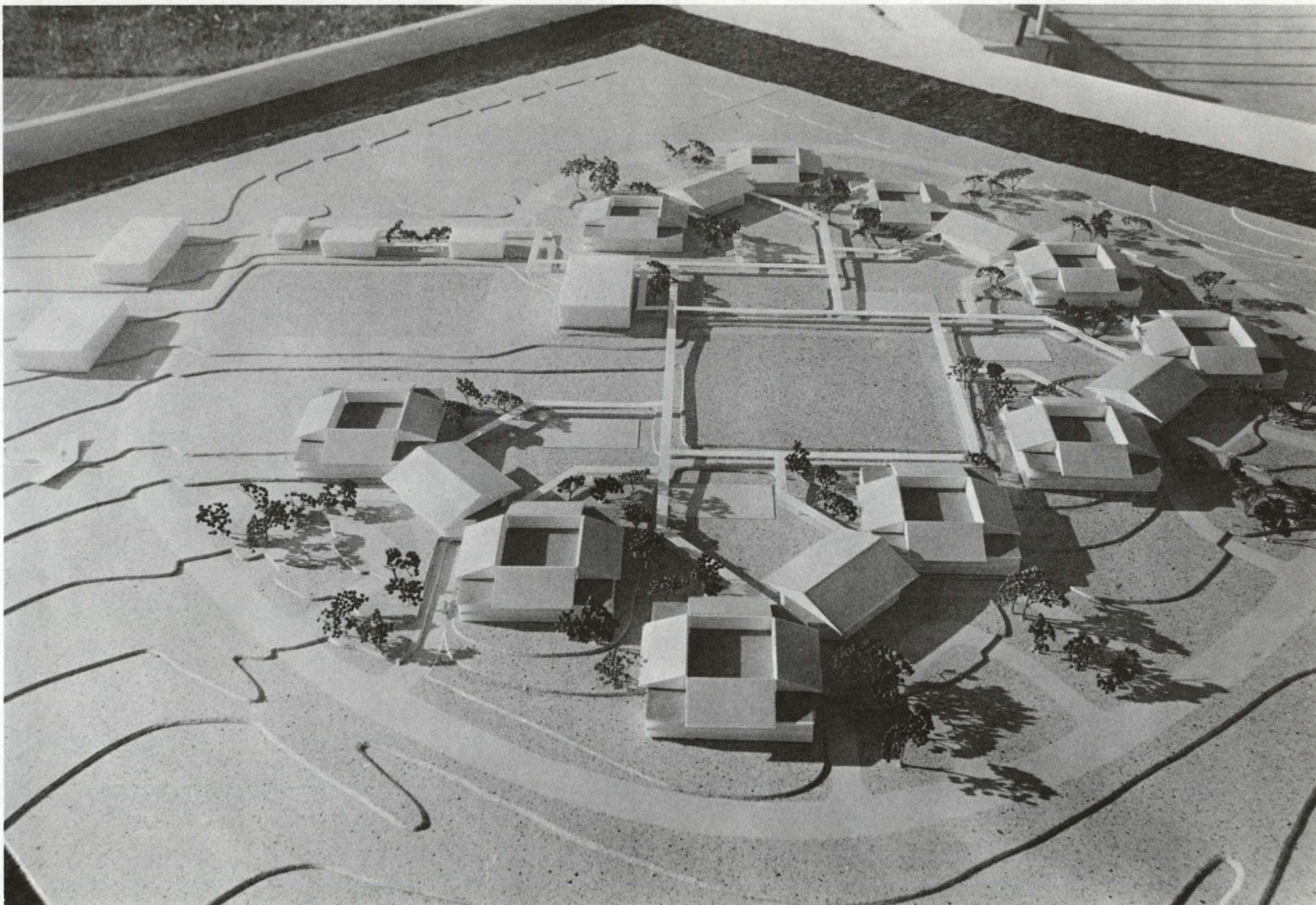


JUDICIAL DISTRICTS

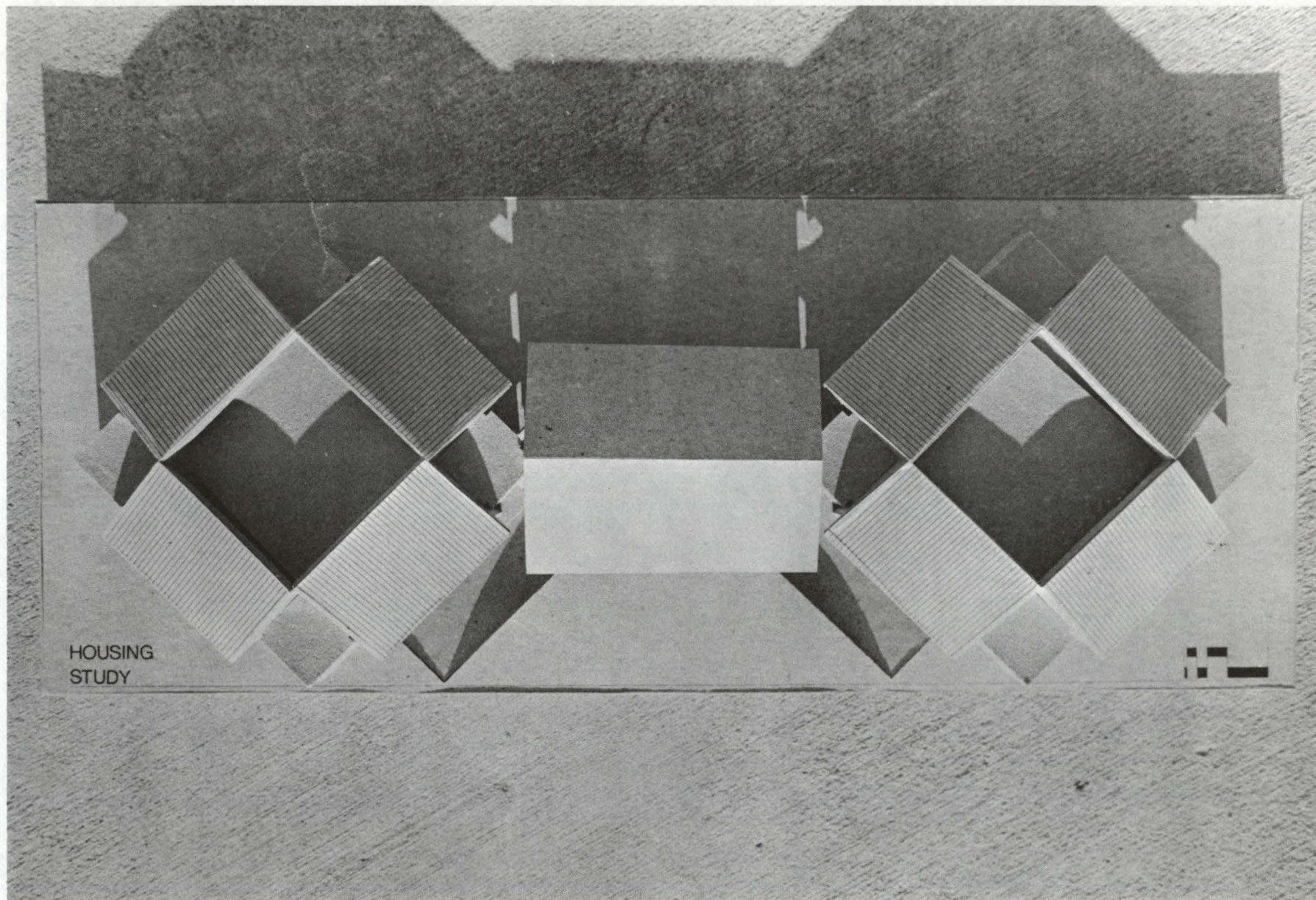
CONTEXT OF SITE



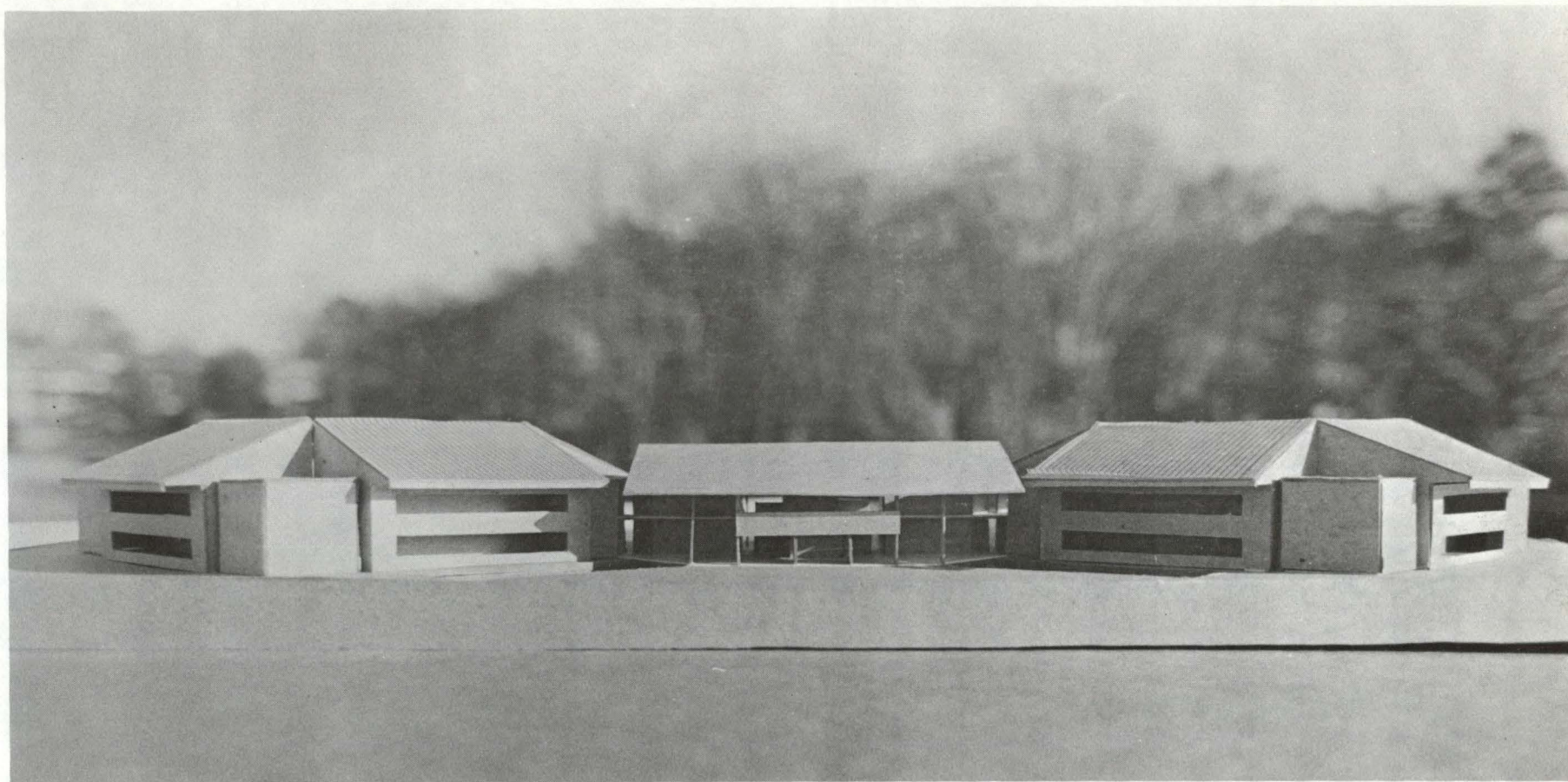
PLAN OF INMATE COMMUNITY



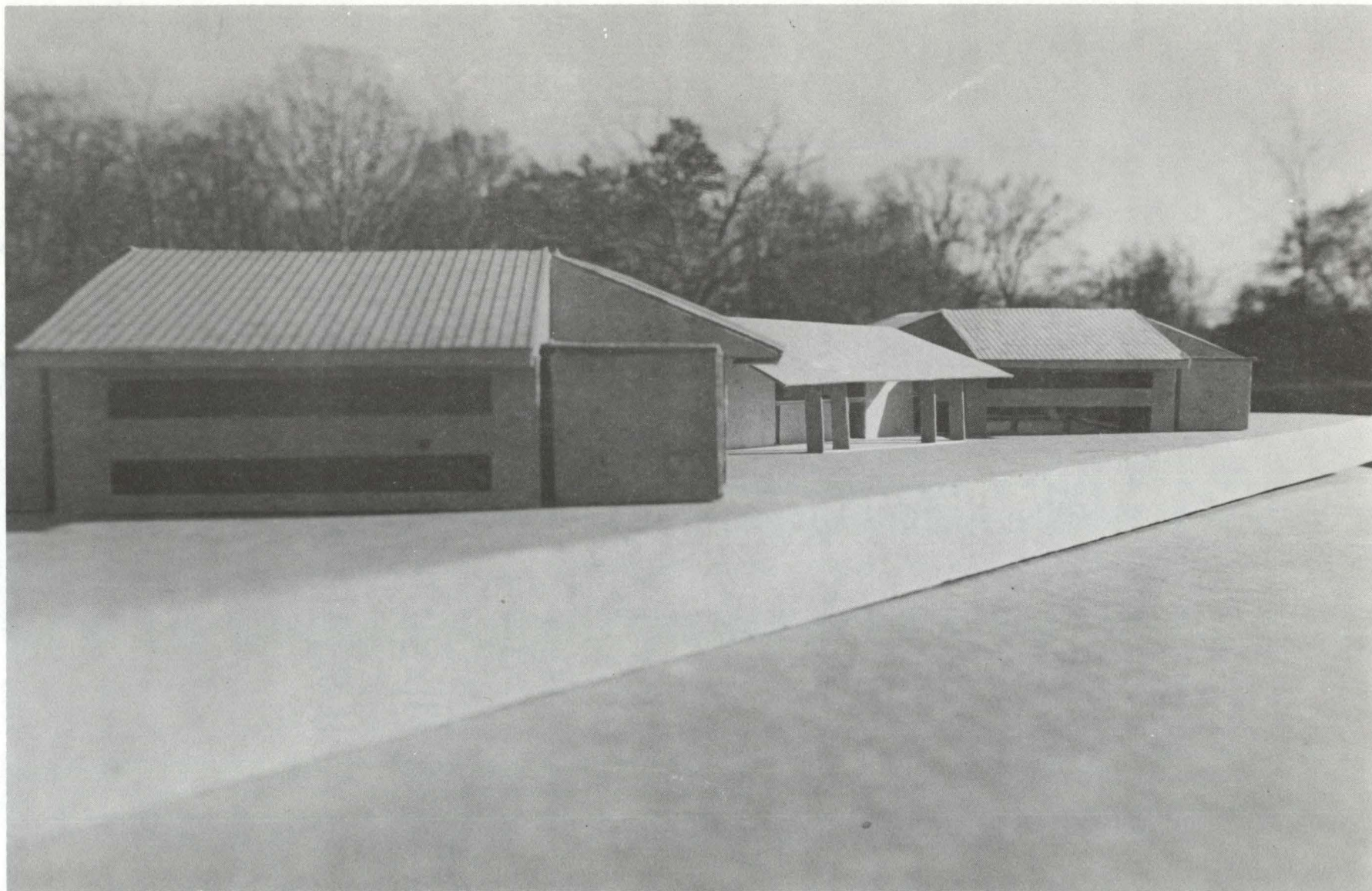
AERIAL VIEW
INMATE COMMUNITY WITH HOUSING



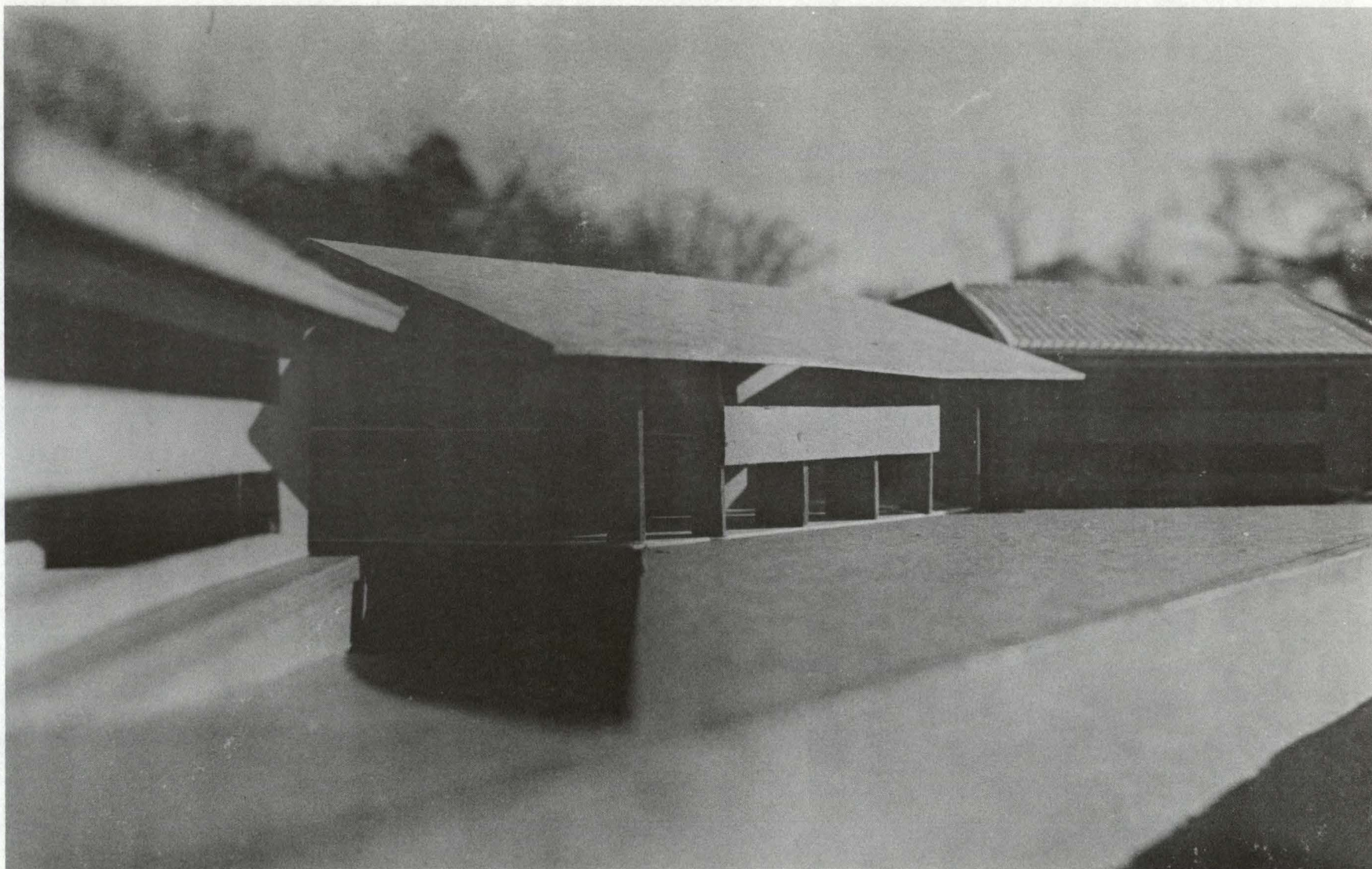
PLAN OF HOUSING UNIT



ENTRANCE ELEVATION
(OF HOUSING UNIT)



VIEW FROM RECREATION AREA
(OF HOUSING UNIT)



SERVICE EXIT
(AT HOUSING UNIT)

APPENDIX

FOOTNOTES

1. Seminar Notebook. Architectural Licensing Seminars.
2. McConkle, Mark L. Management by Objectives: A Corrections Perspective, U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, D.C. 1975.
3. "Pre and Post Trial Program," Guidelines for the Planning and Design of Regional and Community Correctional Centers for Adults. Campaign: University of Illinois. 1971.
4. Flynn, E.E. Standards and Goals - Implications for Facilities Planning - Colloquium on Correctional Facilities Planning, California Dept. of Corrections, pp. 24.
5. Flanagan, John, Ph.D. "Protection of Prison Populations." Crisis in Population, American Correctional Association 1976. pp. 62.
6. Ibid., pp. 63.
7. Thompson, Ventulette, and Stainback. Prototype Correctional Housing. Georgia Dept. of Offender Rehabilitation, 1976.
8. "Pre and Post Trial Program." Guidelines.
9. Means, George C. and Raymond E. Ackerman, M.D. "South Carolina's Village System," Hospital and Community Psychiatry. Vol. 27, No. 11, Nov. 1976, pp. 790.
10. Ibid., pp. 791.
11. "Design and Technology." Architectural Licensing Seminars.
12. "Pre and Post Trial Program." Guidelines.
13. Ibid.
14. "Ingenuity Enables Service and Security." Food Service Equipment Dealer. Cahners Publishing Co., Chicago, Ill. Dec., 1975, pp. 13-16.

15. "Architectural Programming." Architectural Licensing Seminar.
16. "Seminar Notebook." Architectural Licensing Seminar.
17. Ibid.
18. "South Carolina's Village System." pp. 790.
19. Ibid.
20. Ibid.
21. Ibid.
22. Ibid.
23. Ibid.
24. Ibid.
25. Nager, W. G. Implications of the New Red Baron to the Matter of Prison Planning. Colloquium on Correctional Facility Planning. California Dept. of Corrections, 1979. pp 9.
26. "Environmental Analysis," N.C.A.R.B. Licensing. Seminar Handbook.
27. Greico, A. L. "New Prison Characteristics and Community Reception" Quarterly Journal of Corrections. 1978, V.#2, No. 2, pp. 55-60.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Berk, Bernard B., "Organizational Goals and Inmate Organization." American Journal of Sociology. 1966. #71, pp. 522-534.
- Breacher, Edward M. & Richard P. Della-Penna, M.D. Health Care in Correctional Institutions. U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., 98 pp.
- Carter, Robert M., Daniel Glaser and Leslie T. Wilkins, eds., Correctional Institutions. 2nd ed., New York: Lippincott. 1977. (especially readings 1, 5, 8, 9, 11, 15, 28, 29 & 36).
- Clearinghouse Transfer. Champaign: University of Illinois. (A monthly publication, each issue highlighting an innovative criminal justice program or facility.)
- Cloward, Richard A., et al., Theoretical Studies in the Social Organization of the Prison. New York: Social Service Research Council. 1960.
- Cohen, Stanley. "New Lights on America's Prisons." Consulting Engineer, October, 1972, pp. 87-120.
- Doffee, David, Correctional Policy and Prison Organization. Beverly Hills: Sage Publications. 1975.
- Fogel, David, "...We are the living proof...": The Justice Model for Corrections. Cincinnati: Andersen. 1976.
- Goffman, Erving, Asylums: Essays on the Social Situation of Mental Patients and Other Inmates. Garden City, N.Y.: Anchor, 1961. 386 p.
- Guidelines for the Planning and Design of Regional and Community Correctional Centers for Adults. Champaign: University of Illinois, 1971, 1300 p.
- Hall, Edward T. The Hidden Dimension. New York: Anchor, 1966. 217 p.

Haney, Craig, Curtis Banks and Philip Zimbardo. "Interpersonal Dynamics in a Simulated Prison." International Journal of Criminology and Penology, 1973. 1: pp. 69-97.

Hardesty, Sarah. "Halls of Justice: We're Looking for a New Plan." Inland Architect. December, 1975, pp. 18-23.

The High Cost of Building Unconstitutional Jails. 1977, 21 p.

"A Higher Level of Concern: Foley Square Courthouse Annex," Progressive Architecture, July, 1976. pp. 60-65.

Johnston, Norman. The Human Cage: A Brief History of Prison Architecture. New York: Walker & Company, 1973. 68 p.

Kashdan, Sandra. "Architecture for Corrections: A Slim Chance to Help." AIA Journal, Feb. 1975, pp. 37-39.

Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. Policy Development Seminar on Architecture, Design, and Criminal Justice. Washington, D. C.: U. S. Government Printing Office, 1976, 130 p.

Leger, Robert G. and John R. Strattan, eds. The Sociology of Corrections: A Book of Readings. New York: Wiley. 1977. (especially readings in sections 1 and 2)

McConkie, Mark L. Management by Objectives: A Corrections Perspective. U. S. Department of Justice, Washington, D. C., 1975.

McKelvey, Blake. American Prisons: A History of Good Intentions. Montclair, N. J.: Patterson Smith, 1977. 408 p.

McReynolds, K. L. "Designing A Correctional Facility: From Program to Space--By a 'Consultative' Process." Federal Probation 37 (December 1973): pp. 26-34.

Means, George Jr. and Raymond E. Ackerman, M. D. "South Carolina's Village System." Hospital & Community Psychiatry. November 1976, Volume 27, No. 11, pp. 790.

Miller, Nancy, "The Loop Gets a Stunning Skyscraper Jail." Inland Architect, July, 1975, pp. 7-13.

Morris, Norval. The Future of Imprisonment. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1974. 144 p.

Morris, Norval. "Impediments to Penal Reform." The University of Chicago Law Review. 1966. 33: pp. 627-656.

Mayer, Fred D. "In Answer to Questions on Correctional Architecture." AIA Journal, June, 1972, pp. 46-48.

Mayer, Fred D. "The Intake Service Center Concept." The American County, July, 1973, pp. 10-11.

Nagel, William G. The New Red Barn: A Critical Look at the Modern American Prison. New York: Walker & Company, 1973. 196 p.

National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals. Corrections. Washington, D. C.: U. S. Government Printing Office, 1973. 636 p.

National Clearinghouse for Criminal Justice Planning and Architecture. 505 East Green, Suite 200, Champaign, Illinois 61820. (217)333-0312.

Newman, Oscar. Defensible Space. New York: McMillan Company, 1972. 264 p.

Pennsylvania Prison Society. The Prison Journal, Spring-Summer, 1971.

Peterson, David M. & Charles W. Thomas, eds. Corrections: Problems & Prospects. Prentice Hall Inc., New Jersey, 1975, pp. 303.

Polksy, Howard W. Cottage Six: The Social System of Delinquent Boys in Residential Treatment. New York: Russell Sage Foundation. 1961.

"Prevention of Violence in Correctional Institutions." Criminal Justice Monograph. U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., 1973, pp. 65

Prison & Jail Security. Champaign: University of Illinois, 1973. 215 p.

"Pushing Prisons Aside." Architectural Forum, March, 1973, pp. 28-51.

Sherizen, Sanford. Bibliography of Imprisonment and Its Alternatives: Selected Current European and North American Sources. Monticello, Ill.: Council of Planning Librarians, 1975.

Sommer, Robert. The Land of Imprisonment. New York: Oxford University Press, 1976.

Sommer, Robert. Tight Spaces: Hard Architecture and How to Humanize It. Prentice-Hall, Inc., Englewood Cliffs, N.J., 1974. 150 p.

Street, David, Robert D. Vinter and Charles Perrow. Organization for Treatment, New York: Free Press, 1966.

Studd, Elliot, Sheldon Messinger and Thomas Wilsar. C-Unit: Search for Community in Prison. New York: Russell Sage Foundation. 1968.

Thomas, Charles W., "Toward a More Inclusive Model of the Inmate Contraculture." Criminology. 8: pp. 251-252.

Thompson, Ventulette, & Stainback Architects. Prototype Correctional Housing. Georgia Department of Corrections and Offender Rehabilitation, September, 1976.

United National Social Defense Research Institute. Prison Architecture. London: The Architectural Press Ltd., 1975. 239 p.

U. S. Congress House Committee on the Judiciary. Prison Construction Plans and Policy. Hearings before the Subcommittee on Courts, Civil Liberties, and the Administration of Justice, House of Representatives, 94 Congress, 14 Session, 1975. 473 p.

CORRECTIONAL STANDARDS
AND GUIDELINES

- American Correctional Association, A Manual of Correctional Standards, 1966.
- Commission on Accreditation for Corrections, Manual of Standards for Adult Correctional Institutions, 1977.
- National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals, Report on Corrections, 1973.
- National Clearinghouse for Criminal Justice Planning and Architecture, Architectural Standards for Adult Detention and Corrections Facilities, 1977.
- National Sheriffs' Association, Jail Architecture, 1975; Sanitation in Jails, 1974; Jail Programs, 1974; Jail Administration, 1974; Jail Security, Classification and Discipline, 1974; Food Service in Jails, 1974; Inmates Legal Rights, 1974 (Handbooks)
- Nebraska State Bar Association Committee on Correctional Law and Practice, Jail Standards-Minimum Standards for Local Criminal Detention Facilities, 1977.
- New York City Board of Correction, Minimum Standards for New York City Correctional Facilities, 1976.
- New York State Commission of Correction, Planning Design Guidelines for Construction Renovation Programs for Local Correctional Facilities, 1978.
- New York State Standards and Goals Task Force on Corrections, Draft Corrections Standards and Goals, 1978
- United States Department of Justice, Draft Federal Standards for Corrections, 1978.

DEFINITIONS

Bail - A sum of money deposited with a court to obtain the release of an arrested person until his trial. If the person does not appear in court when ordered to do so, the bail is generally forfeited.

Correctional Institution - Any jail or prison which attempts rehabilitation of inmates through individual treatment.

Detainee - A person accused of a crime and held in confinement prior to his trial because of his inability to post bail. As with all accused persons, detainees are legally innocent until proved guilty at a trial.

Detention Facility - A jail.

D.O.R. (Department of Offender Rehabilitation) - The state agency responsible for the implementation of court sentences of public offenders over the age of 17.

Felony - A serious crime usually punishable by imprisonment for more than one year.

Incarceration - Confinement of a person in a jail, prison, or correctional institution.

Jail - A facility, generally under local jurisdiction, which houses accused persons awaiting trial, as well as convicted persons serving short sentences, generally one year or less.

Law Enforcement Assistance Administration - An agency of the United States Department of Justice used to fund local and state law enforcement and correctional facilities and programs.

Maximum Security - The highest degree of security provided in a prison, where the inmates are considered violent, dangerous, or likely to escape. This usually involves perimeter controls, guard towers, and individual cells.

Medium Security - A degree of security provided in a prison between maximum and medium. This often involves perimeter controls with inmates permitted considerable freedom of movement within the facility.

Minimum Security - The lowest degree of security provided in a prison, where the inmates are not considered violent, dangerous, or likely to attempt escape. This usually implies that no armed guards or barred windows are used.

Misdemeanor - A crime less serious than a felony.

Penology - The branch of criminology dealing with the management of correctional institutions and the treatment of inmates.

Prison - A facility, generally under state or federal control, which usually houses persons convicted of a felony and serving long sentences, one year or more.

Probation - The suspension of a convicted person's sentence, subject to specific conditions.

Recidivism - The return of a person to incarceration following release. This may be caused by probation violation or by arrest in connection with a different crime.

Sally Port - A security point used by persons or vehicles entering or leaving an area of a prison. Doors at each end, controlled by a corrections officer, are provided with interlocks so that both doors cannot be unlocked at the same time.

Screening - The use of simple procedures to identify and separate persons having a disease from those who do not. Multiple or multiphasic screening combines a number of screening tests for various diseases performed by technicians under medical direction.

Victimless Crimes - Illegal acts which do not cause injury or harm to another person. Included would be intoxication, prostitution,

gambling, homosexual acts between consenting adults, and drug addiction.

Violent Crimes - The crimes of robbery, aggravated assault, forcible rape, and murder.

RESOURCE PEOPLE ON
CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES

Mr. David C. Evans, Commissioner
Department of Offender Rehabilitation
800 Peachtree Street
Atlanta, 30308 Georgia
404/894-5552

Mr. Jeffrey Gilbert
Gruzen & Partners, Architects Planners
1700 Broadway
New York, 10019 New York
212/582-7040

Mr. Ray Hoover, AIA
Thompson, Ventulett, Stainback & Associates, Inc.
1200 North Omni International
Atlanta, 30303 Georgia
404/688-8531

Mr. Joe League, Jr., AIA
Jova, Daniels, Bubby
909 West Peachtree Street
Atlanta, 30309 Georgia
404/892-2890

Mr. William D. Leeke, Commissioner
South Carolina Department of Corrections
P. O. Box 21787
4444 Broadriver Road
Columbia, 29221 South Carolina
803/758-6444

Ms. Joanne B. Morton
Assistant to the Commissioner for Special Projects
South Carolina Department of Corrections
P. O. Box 21787
Columbia, 29221 South Carolina
803/758-6214

Mr. Fred H. Parker, AIA
Rosser, White, Hobbs, Davidson, McClellan, Kelly, Inc.
348 Peachtree Street, N.E.
Atlanta, 30308 Georgia
404/688-5200

Mr. John H. Siler, P. E.
Facilities Engineering & Development
Department of Offender Rehabilitation
800 Peachtree Street, N.E.
Atlanta, 30308 Georgia
404/894-5534

Mr. Ed Spiess, AIA
Arnold & Spiess, Architects
Suite 10
1465 Northside Drive, N.W.
Atlanta, 30318 Georgia

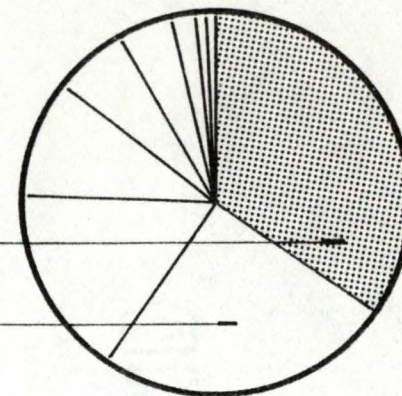
LIVING ARRANGEMENTS AT ARREST

INMATE PROFILE

The following diagrams indicate the background profile of a typical inmate in a medium security correctional facility.

WITH PARENTS

WITH SPOUSE

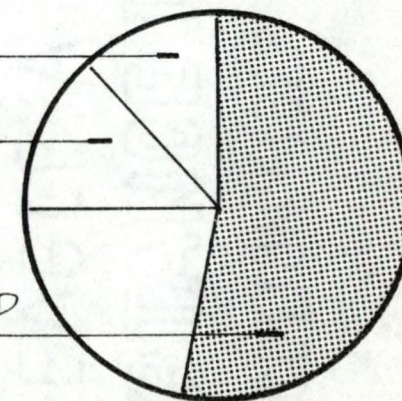


SOCIO-ECON. CLASS

WELFARE

MIDDLE CLASS

MINIMUM STANDARD
OF LIVING

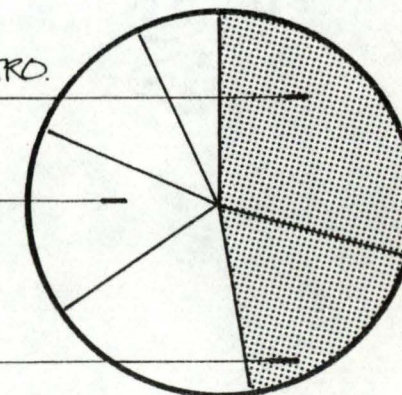


ENVIRONMENT TO AGE 16

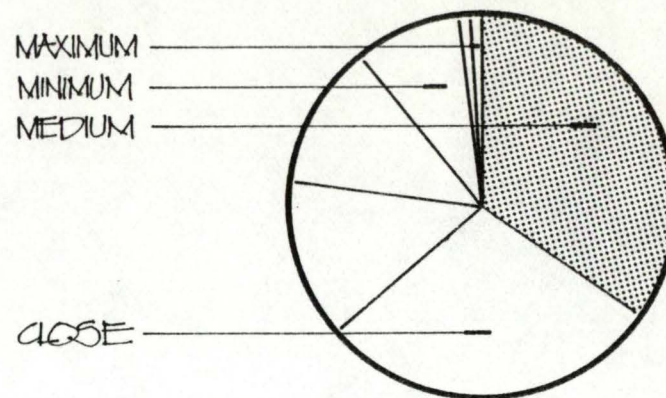
STANDARD METRO.
STAT. AREA

SMALL TOWN

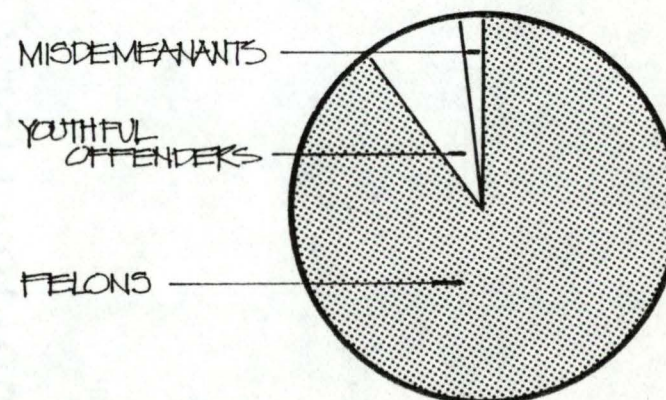
URBAN



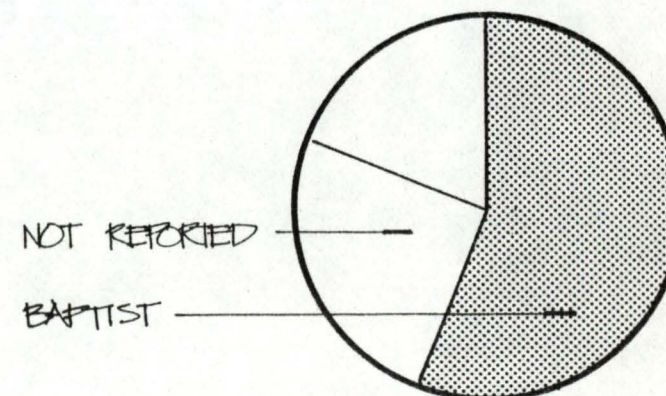
SECURITY STATUS



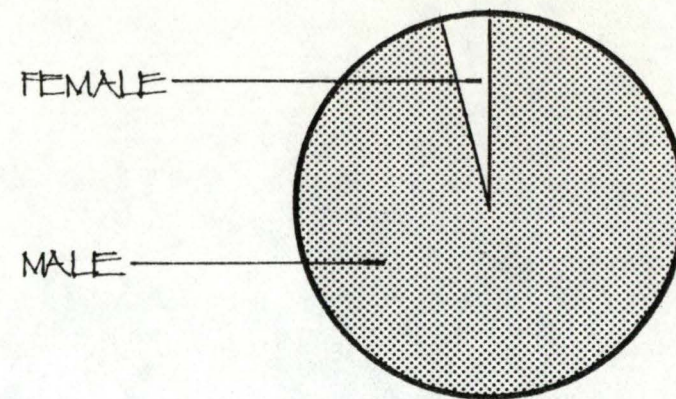
CRIME CATEGORY



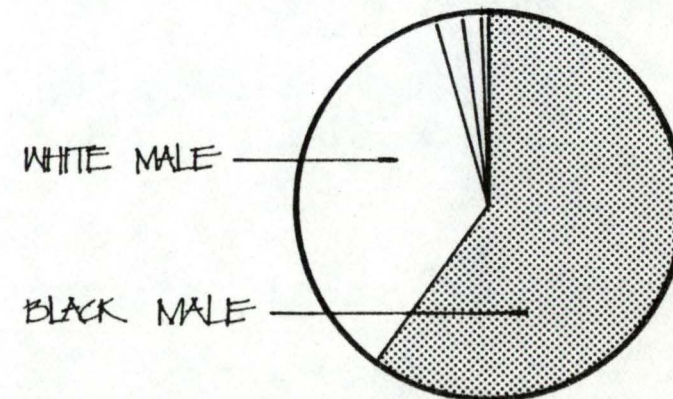
RELIGION



SEX



RACE



FUNCTIONAL GRADE LEVEL

